

## Lebanese bomb suspects indicted

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanon's military prosecutor Asad Diab has demanded death for six Lebanese suspects accused of engineering the suicide bombing of the U.S. embassy in Beirut more than three years ago, his office disclosed on Saturday. A spokesman at Mr. Diab's office, who refused to be named, said all six were Shi'ite Muslims arrested by the Lebanese army after the bombing attack that killed 62 people, including 17 Americans, on April 18, 1983. The indictment, issued on Friday, said the suspects had rigged a stolen U.S. embassy van with 300 kilograms of explosives at the south Lebanese town of Zahran a few days before the attack. The bomb-laden van was then brought to Beirut where a suicide driver crashed it into the entrance of the embassy building at west Beirut's seaside Ain Mreisseh boulevard, according to the indictment. The identity of the bomber who perished in the blast could not be determined, the spokesman said. He declined to say why it took the military prosecutor so long to issue the indictment. He said, however, the trial of the six suspects would be held "when security conditions permit."

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## Cabinet approves new system

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Saturday endorsed a new government system to set up tender and hoc committees in various government institutions and organisations to evaluate tenders. The new system aims at improving the standards of the Central Tender Committee and give the various committees and sub-committees in government a bigger share in dealing with tenders involving high amounts. The Cabinet, which held a regular session under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, also decided to form a delegation, to be headed by the minister of labour and social development, to visit Egypt in response to an invitation by Egypt's minister of manpower and training. The Cabinet also reviewed a number of outstanding issues of its agenda and took several decisions.

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## King phones Egyptian leader

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday contacted Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak by telephone, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported. The agency did not give any details.

## Omani minister receives message from Rifai

MUSCAT (Petra) — Omani Deputy Prime Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs received a message on Saturday from Prime Minister Zaid Rifai dealing with relations between Jordan and Oman and means of bolstering them. The message was delivered to Mr. Zawawi by University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali who arrived here Friday to attend the inauguration ceremonies of Sultan Qabus University.

## Jawara in Jeddah to chair OIC talks on Gulf war

BAHRAIN (R) — Gambian President Dawda Kairaba Jawara arrived in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on Saturday to chair a meeting of an Islamic committee on the Gulf war, due to be held on Monday, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported. President Jawara chairs the nine-member Islamic Goodwill Committee, set up by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to try to mediate a peaceful end to the six-year-old war between Iran and Iraq.

## Judge to probe Pakistan riots

KARACHI (R) — A high court judge will conduct a judicial inquiry into ethnic clashes in southern Pakistan, where at least 55 people have been killed in the past nine days, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo said Saturday. Mr. Junejo told a news conference after visiting riot-torn areas of Karachi and Hyderabad: "The government will never allow miscreants to play with the life and property of peaceful citizens." Trouble erupted on Oct. 31 when Pathans from northwest Pakistan fired at a procession of Mohajirs, settlers who migrated from India when it became independent from Britain and was partitioned in 1947.

## Algeria calls in EC ambassadors

ALGIERS (R) — Algiers-based European Community (EC) ambassadors were called to the Foreign Ministry on Saturday ahead of an EC foreign ministers meeting in London on Monday to discuss sanctions against Syria. Algeria's APS news agency reported. Relations between the European Community and the Arab World were discussed during the meeting, APS said.

# King opens Jordan Development Conference

- We are confident deliberations will complement Jordanian planners' efforts
- Jordan is committed to achieving equity and stability as requisites for development
- Development in any country is deficient unless it is complemented by other Arabs
- Plan for West Bank is a natural extension of responsibility to support our people
- We invite brothers and friends in refining and implementing West Bank efforts

By Jordan Times Staff Reporters

**HIS MAJESTY King Hussein on Saturday opened a three-day conference on Jordan's 1986-1990 National Development Plan, expressing confidence that the conference's deliberations would go a long way towards complementing the efforts of Jordanian planners in drawing up the new socio-economic programme for Jordan.**

"This important conference marks a new phase in Jordan's development... and constitutes a further step in our growth and modernisation effort," the King said in welcoming the delegates. "Jordan has placed much faith in interaction with other cultures and cooperation with other countries. And we have always welcomed participation by specialised regional and international organisations and have sought the views of experts and friends," the King said.

"We are confident that your deliberations will go a long way towards complementing the efforts of our Jordanian planners in drawing up this new socio-economic plan."

In his inaugural speech of the conference, entitled "Towards Intra-Regional and International Cooperation," His Majesty shed light on Jordan's policy on regional and international levels. The policy calls for inter-Arab cooperation and complementarity based on Arab solidarity within the framework of the Arab League and its various organisations: Inter-regional cooperation in the world arena, and constructive bilateral cooperation.

The King confirmed that Jordan, in its international and regional relations, gives increasing importance to bridging the gaps and curbing disparities.

At the international level, the King said, Jordan has consistently encouraged inter-regional cooperation and has always met its obligations to financial institutions. Also, he said, Jordan has keenly participated in finding solutions to fundamental international economic, humanitarian and scientific issues.

A major element of Jordan's economic strategy is its faith in Arab economic integration and joint Arab action backed by the help and support of sister Arab states, King Hussein said.

In addition to the Kingdom's call for inter-Arab cooperation and complementarity based on Arab solidarity within the framework of the Arab League and its various organisations, inter-regional cooperation in the world arena and constructive bilateral cooperation, Jordan gave increasing importance to bridging the gaps and curbing disparities in its regional relations, the King said.

On the national level, the King spoke of the comprehensive sectorial and regional development efforts geared towards realising socio-economic stability, freedom of action and sound methods in directing available resources.

He also reviewed Jordan's policy to bring up a generation of skilled individuals capable of interacting effectively with mechanisation and stressed the need for continued cooperation with scientific educational and development-oriented institutions abroad in order to ensure transfer of appropriate know-how.

King Hussein stressed the need to enhance national capabilities in the fields of more sophisticated services, design and maintenance so that Jordan could become an important centre for technological and engineering services in the area.

Banking and financial institutions must look to a reinvigorated role in order to participate fully in financing projects and to utilise the most-up-to-date financial instruments in

domestic, regional and international transactions, the King said.

The King also noted that Jordan's adoption of the existing international economic order was to reinforce the role of the private sector in the development and modernisation process of the Kingdom.

King Hussein also referred to the occupied territories, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, whose economy is serving to augment the resources of the Israeli economy. The King said that the development plan was aimed at helping the Arab inhabitants improve their conditions and

boost their steadfastness in the face of Israeli practices. Jordan, the King said, has pursued a policy of support and assistance to civilian Arab institutions concerned with basic services and kept the Jordan bridges and markets open in order to serve as an outlet to West Bank products and as conduit to Arab markets. These measures, he said, are intended to alleviate the plight of occupation and are no substitute for a just and comprehensive solution that would restore the legitimate rights to the rightful owners.

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At the outset of the opening session of the conference, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who later chaired the working sessions of the meeting, made a speech, welcoming the delegates attending the conference and thanking all those who helped prepare the five-year plan.

The Crown Prince voiced special appreciation and thanks to representatives of Arab countries and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

He also welcomed delegations from the West Bank taking part in the conference. He said these delegations worked in close coordination with Jordanian officials over the past years for preparing development projects for the West Bank and Gaza.

"We look at the coming decade with optimism and are hopeful of active cooperation and participation of all Jordanian citizens in carrying out investment projects in the various regions of the Kingdom," the Crown Prince said.

The conference, he said, brings together Arab and foreign participants at a time when resources are becoming scarce but the chances are available for genuine cooperation in the Arab region.

A speech was also delivered by Dr. Abdul Latif Al Hamad, director general and chairman of the Arab Fund for Economic and

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Jordan, the King said, included the occupied West Bank and the

Gaza Strip in 1986-1990 development plan since the Kingdom found it necessary to draw up and implement a comprehensive strategy to help the Palestinians under Israeli rule to boost their steadfastness and ties to their homeland in order to counter Israeli moves aimed at evicting them from their homeland.

"The programme is a natural extension of our responsibility to support our people and enable them to withstand Israeli evacuation policies," the King said.

He said the programme had been developed in the light of the people's needs of services, housing, hospitals and "our goal is to revive the Palestinian economy and enable it to develop an independent structure so that the Palestinian Arab identity could be preserved through a strengthening of the economic, social and cultural fabric."

"This sacred objective, however, cannot be achieved through our own limited resources, alone," the King said. "We must turn to our Arab brethren, friends, peace-loving peoples and defenders of human rights around the globe. We invite them to participate with us in refining and implementing this development programme for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Such participation will constitute a welcome effort to preserve the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" (see full text of the King's speech on page 5).

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ROADS TURNED MUDTRACKS: A taxi manoeuvres through a flooded Amman street on Saturday after heavy rains hit Jordan for over 72 hours (See story and more photos on page 3)

## EC states reportedly decide to ban arms supplies to Syria

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Britain's European allies will halt arms sales to Syria and tighten surveillance on Syrian diplomats in response to British demands for a crackdown because of Damascus' alleged involvement in terrorism, diplomatic sources said Saturday.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, told AP this was part of a four-point package of measures agreed by 10 of Britain's partners in the 12-nation European Community (EC) in advance of Monday's meeting of EC foreign ministers in London.

But that package appeared to fall far short of the more drastic action Britain has sought against Syria since severing relations with Damascus Oct. 24, charging it was behind an alleged attempt to blow up an Israeli airliner in London in April.

Damascus Radio said Saturday the "anti-Syrian drama" engineered by Britain, the U.S. and Israel was collapsing and European states knew that Syria had nothing to do with the London bomb plot.

Commenting on Monday's scheduled meeting of EC foreign

ministers, the radio urged EC nations to resist being "dragged into" the controversy.

It said some EC governments might have the courage to announce what they know about "the U.S.-Israeli-British intelligence plot in London airport."

"What is certain is that these (EC) governments now know Syria had nothing to do with the London drama and the discovered explosives," the radio said.

"This invented anti-Syrian drama is collapsing... and will culminate in a big scandal for world terrorism masterminds in Washington, Tel Aviv and London..."

The British had urged their allies to follow their lead in breaking links with Syria and imposing economic sanctions that would isolate Damascus.

But, according to the sources quoted by AP in Damascus, the arms ban and other measures restricting Syrian movements was the best compromise it would get to present a united European front.

The package, agreed in Vienna on Thursday by senior Foreign

Ministry officials from Common Market countries, was expected to be ratified when foreign ministers meet in London on Monday.

The sources said that Greece was the only one of Britain's 11 EC partners that refused to endorse the package.

The reported decision was disclosed only a day after Syrian President Hafez Al Assad warned that Damascus would strike "two blows for each one" delivered against it.

In what appeared to be a warning to his 10 million countrymen to brace themselves for economic sanctions, Mr. Assad declared: "Our enemies are trying to exert all kinds of pressures against our people. They are threatening us with economic pressure and military aggression."

"We can assure them their effort will be a loser. Economic pressures will not affect our steadfastness and military threats do not frighten us."

Mr. Assad did not specify what the Syrian "blows" would entail. After Britain broke relations, Syria closed its airspace and territorial waters to British planes and ships.

## 6 countries and funds pledge continued cooperation in 5-year plan for East Bank

By Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — Six Arab and foreign countries and funds on Saturday pledged to continue their financial and technical cooperation with Jordan to help the Kingdom carry out its JD 3.15 billion 1986-90 five-year development plan.

The promises were made during the first half of the first working session of a conference on Jordan's development plans entitled "Towards strengthening Intra-Regional and International Cooperation." The session was dedicated for discussing development plans for the East Bank.

The conference was opened by His Majesty King Hussein earlier on Saturday.

The U.S., Britain, the World Bank, the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) said they were ready to contribute financially and technically to East Bank development schemes.

The development plan was presented to the session by Dr. Taher Kanaan, minister of planning. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan chaired the session.

Dr. Kanaan said the overall goals of the plan were 5.1 per cent annual growth in gross domestic product (GDP) and five per cent annual growth in gross national product (GNP), while the average per capita income was expected to rise at an annual rate of 1.2 per cent.

The plan also aims to provide 201,000 new job opportunities, increase domestic savings through lowering the ratio of consumption from the present 111 per cent to 99 per cent, and increase domestic revenues and rationalise recurring government expenditures.

The plan, said Dr. Kanaan, also aims at reducing the deficit in the balance of trade by increasing exports of goods at an annual rate of seven per cent, and exports of contracting services at an annual rate of 5.4 per cent and by

rationalising imports and restricting their annual growth to 2.7 for goods and 2.8 for services.

Increasing Arab economic cooperation and distributing development gains among different regions in the Kingdom are two other objectives of the plan.

The majority of participants said the plan was very comprehensive, clear and accurate in terms of its socio-economic goals, its investment framework, and strategies.

However, they said the plan was too ambitious in setting an annual growth rate of five per cent in the GDP, since in the Kingdom's 1980-1985 development plan only achieved an annual GDP of 4.2 per cent.

They supported their argument by saying that Jordan's economy was adversely affected by the slowdown of economic activity in the neighbouring countries, the levelling off of expatriate remittances as well as exports of goods and services, a sharp fall in Arab financial aid and the slump in international market prices for Jordan's primary exports.

The six participants who pledged to support the plan, and Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt said that the Kingdom's dependency on 70 per cent of local revenues to finance the projected plan would require high efficiency in work.

More efforts should be directed towards increasing the volume of Jordanian exports and local industries to be able to lower the Kingdom's balance of trade payments, they said.

They also called for more cooperation between the private and public sectors and that public sector investments should go into socio-economic infrastructural projects and basic services while the latter's role should be channelled towards the productive sector.

They also detailed the importance of labour policies that decide the expected increase of educated and skilled labour and the importance of vocational training.

The need for regional cooperation among Arab states was another point emphasised by the Arab states taking part in Saturday's discussions.

Following are major excerpts from the suggestions, questions and comments of the nine participants in Saturday's discussions:

Mr. Bader Humaidi from the Kuwaiti Fund for Socio-Economic Development (KFSED) said the target of achieving an annual growth rate of five per cent in GDP was "exaggerated optimism" due to the prevailing economic conditions.

Dr. Humaidi added that attempting to achieve a surplus in the balance of payments was not an easy task in these conditions. He called for exploring all possible ways to increase exports and decrease imports.

Dr. Humaidi said KFSED was ready to finance the proposed Wadi Al Yatim Highway and the Al Karamah Dam and phase two of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station.

Dr. Humaidi left the door open for further possible contributions for other development projects and said he welcomed further negotiations.

Willie Wapenhans, vice president of the World Bank's regional office for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, said the prevailing conditions in the area would force an increase in the external borrowing requirements of Jordan during the plan and therefore place an increasingly heavy debt burden on the country's economy beyond 1990. Another drawback, he said, will be the prospect of a rapidly increasing labour force facing a declining rate of employment.

Since 70 per cent of the total proposed investment is to be financed domestically, the extent to which these goals can be achieved depend on the scope and effectiveness measures to mobilise domestic resources, Mr. Wapenhans said.

These measures consist of upgrading tax collection and assessment procedures, reducing

income tax exemptions, taxing uncultivated arable land near the cities and charging for municipal services, he added.

Due to the constraints on domestic resources, careful considerations should be given over priorities for public investment, he said.

On the plan's goals of increasing exports of goods and services and promoting efficient import substitution should be followed by incentives such as considering the adoption of a more active exchange-rate policy, together with reduction in the level and variation in tariff rates and flexible credit policies, Mr. Wapenhans said.

"We plan to continue our involvement in (projects related to) energy, industry, education, transportation, health and population, as well as water resources development and to build on the promising institutional development which began in the past," said the World Bank vice president.

Hasan Salim, general consultant of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development said that the agricultural sector was not given its equal share in the five-year plan.

Commenting on development of the Kingdom's eight regions, a novel step introduced for the first time in the country's history of development plans, Dr. Salim questioned how the government was able to secure the financing of huge regional schemes that have a low return on investment.

He voiced the fund's readiness to enter with Jordan into new efforts for joint financing and investment projects. Jordan has already borrowed a total of 145 billion dirhams from the fund.

Raja Abdul Sabour, Egypt's representative to the meeting, said the plan was ambitious and introduced new concepts such as lessening external borrowings, regional development, focusing more attention on the participation of the private sector.

Kuwaiti Minister of Finance

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# Secret deals with Tehran 'could undermine' U.S. Mideast position

By Michael Battye  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Widespread reports that Washington has been making deals with Tehran to free American hostages held in Lebanon could harm U.S. policy in the Middle East, U.S. officials and private analysts said.

They said the reports, even if only partly true, could also undermine Washington's self-proclaimed war on terrorism, increase cynicism among European allies and create deep and harmful divisions within the Reagan administration.

The analysts all said the existence of such deals remained to be proved but they would be wrong in principle and practice.

Among the few within the administration prepared to talk about the subject despite an official ban, there is a deep feeling of outrage over reported clandestine deals with Iran run by a small White House group without the knowledge of leading officials.

"This is an embarrassing, dangerous, unprofessional and naive way of dealing with the problem," one State Department official told Reuters. The U.S. government should not operate this way.

He emphasised that no one at the department, with the possible exception of Secretary of State George Shultz, knew any details of the reported deals with Iran.

But he said the truth of the

alleged arms deliveries would alter the military balance there.

"What seems to have happened is that we have made low-cost concessions with no serious effect on the war in return for hostages," said Barry Rubin of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

But he and others agreed news of the deliveries would undercut efforts to prevent arms and spare parts from reaching Iran in the hope of persuading it to negotiate an end to the six-year-old war with Iraq.

"Effectively, we have given the green light to third countries to resume selling arms to Iran," said Bill Quandt of the private Brookings Institute.

Analysts and officials said Iran was so far behind Iraq in terms of sophisticated weapons it was unlikely to catch up.

They also agreed such deals would be bad policy for a government that has consistently urged European nations to "get serious" about fighting terrorism.

Jim Phillips of the conservative Heritage Foundation, which is reputed to have considerable influence at the White House, said he thought the alleged deals would damage the United States both in the Middle East and in Europe.

"It's short-sighted and runs against the grain of U.S. policy on the war and undermines U.S. credibility in the war on terrorism," he said.

"Saudi Arabia, Iraq and other Arab states will be nervous and

become more cynical about U.S. commitments. It will hurt American interests in those countries," he said.

Washington accuses Libya, Syria and Iran "of backing terrorism," although it has muted its public criticism of Damascus because the government of President Hafez Al Assad has helped in seeking the release of American hostages.

Mr. Quandt, in a comment that brought agreement from several officials, said he thought dealing for hostages would only encourage further kidnappings.

"It's an awkward, ham-fisted way of dealing with the problem that may undercut the relatively moderate factions in Iran," he added.

The analysts and officials said Washington needed better relations with Tehran, a major player in the region and scene of fighting over who will wield power after the death of the aged Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

They said the fight appeared to be between relative moderates who saw advantages in improved relations with Washington, and radicals faithful to the Khomeini belief that the United States is "the great Satan."

One element in the reported deals appeared to be to prove that dealing with America could bring advantages, they added.

"You would think we would have learned by now that each time we play internal Iranian politics, the people we support fall," Mr. Quandt said.

## Kuwait deports 26,898 in security crackdown

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has deported 26,898 people in the past year in a sustained security crackdown following a bid to assassinate its emir, a top security official said in remarks published Saturday.

Brigadier Mohammad Al Qabandi, assistant undersecretary for police affairs at the Interior Ministry, told the daily newspaper Al Anba that the deportations affected people of "all nationalities."

The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, escaped with only minor injuries in a suicide car-bomb attempt on his life in May last year. Five people were killed in the attack.

## PLO offers to join Syria against 'conspiracies'

ABU DHABI (R) — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official Saturday renewed a call for reconciliation with Syria to counter what he called a big Western conspiracy against Damascus.

In an interview with the UAE daily Al Ittihad, PLO second-in-command Salah Khalaf, code-named Abu Iyad, said Syria had missed several chances for reconciliation "but our hand is still extended and we are ready to meet with Syrians at the PLO or Fateh levels."

He said Fateh, the main group within the PLO, had initiated several moves towards this end, both directly through Syrian intelligence and indirectly through Algerian and Soviet mediators.

These efforts had failed because of counter-action by groups which had no interest in reconciliation, he said. He did not name the groups.

He said Syria was subjected to "a big conspiracy which started with Britain's severing of diplomatic ties with Damascus, followed by the recalling of U.S. and Canadian ambassadors from Syria in addition to statements by (U.S. Secretary of State) George Shultz."

Syria could not confront the conspiracy and attack the PLO at the same time, he said, adding that reconciliation was necessary to prevent the conspiracy growing.

Abu Iyad said the strategy for the Palestinian camps war in Beirut was that all camps had orders to fight if one of them was attacked.

Every Palestinian who left Lebanon after the Israeli 1982 invasion had returned with their weapons to defend the camps and prevent a repetition of camps massacres, he said.

## U.S. Justice Department to review cases against alleged arms dealers

LOS ANGELES (Agencies) — Allegations that White House aides helped arrange weapons shipments to Iran in exchange for hostages has prompted the Justice Department to undertake a review of cases pending against arms dealers, the Los Angeles Times has reported.

"There will be a general case-by-case review of all our cases relating to arms deals with Iran," Justice Department spokesman John Russell said Thursday in Washington.

The White House operation

raises legal questions about whether convicted arms dealers who have been sent to prison should remain there, Mr. Russell told the newspaper.

"A lot of other people have gone to jail for violating the foreign policy of the United States, and now we find out that the U.S. officials responsible for our foreign policy were actually sending arms to Iran," said Lawrence Bader, an attorney for a defendant in an arms case in New York.

U.S. policy forbids the export of

arms to Iran and other embargoed nations.

Israel, with the blessing of the White House, shipped Iran spare parts and missiles for U.S.-made F-4 jet fighters, parts for American-made C-130 planes, radar and other war supplies, according to the Times.

The Times and the Washington Post reported that U.S. officials started working with Israeli authorities 18 months ago to arrange top-secret arms deliveries to Iran aimed at gaining release for U.S. hostages held in Lebanon.

## New U.S. supplies of arms to Iran 'will not change' Gulf military balance

WASHINGTON — New supplies of arms to Iran, reportedly brokered by the United States, are unlikely to change the military balance in the Iran-Iraq war or do permanent damage to U.S. relations with friendly Arab states.

But analysts say revelations of a Reagan administration attempt to swap military equipment for Iran's help in gaining the release of American hostages in Lebanon has left the U.S. embarrassed, its policy toward the Gulf confused, and its credibility in the Arab World weakened.

Moreover, by ruffling Syrian sensibilities, news of direct U.S.-Iranian dealings may have indirectly thrown a monkey wrench into a deal to secure the release of the remaining U.S. hostages.

"To be honest, I don't see major long-term implications here in terms of U.S. relations with Iran," one senior Arab diplomat said. He was referring to reports that

former U.S. National Security Adviser Robert C. McFarlane paid a secret visit to Tehran in September to discuss the alleged arms-for-hostages deal. "But when it comes to American credibility in the region, I believe it has been damaged."

News reports said Mr. McFarlane's September meeting in Tehran plus others held during the past year in Iran and Europe led to arms shipments from Israel that coincided with the release of three American hostages, the Reverend Lawrence Jenco, the Reverend Benjamin Wier, and David P. Jacobson. Mr. Jacobson was released last Sunday.

Various sources say freedom was imminent for two remaining hostages until Syria, piqued at not being credited by the U.S. for its help in securing Jacobson's release, revealed the U.S.-Iranian talks, leading Iranian officials to back away from the arrangement.

News that the U.S. may have facilitated arms shipments to Iran

came as a major surprise here and abroad, in part because of an eight-year U.S. arms embargo against Iran and because of steady U.S. efforts to convince friends and allies to follow suit.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has told a small group of reporters that the U.S. still believes that sending arms to Iran could prolong the Iran-Iraq war at great cost in human lives and possible risk to moderate Middle East states friendly to U.S. interests.

"It would be very much against our interests for Iran to win that war," Secretary Weinberger said, adding that an Iranian victory "would be very destabilising in the region."

Experts say the modest amounts of parts and ammunition that may have reached Iran in exchange for its help in resolving the hostage crisis are probably not enough to affect the balance of military power — The Christian Science Monitor.

## King Fahd changes title

MADINAH (Agencies) — King Fahd in a message to Crown Prince Abdullah, first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, has directed that the title of "Custodian of the Two Holy Harams" be officially adopted in all writings and speeches instead of "His Majesty."

King Fahd also said words like Mawla (sire), Al Muzaffar (exalted) or any other phrase implying reverence and exaltation should not be used.

The king said according to the situation, proper phrases like premier or supreme commander of the armed forces can be used.

## U.S. maritime warning on Gulf is still effective

The following question was taken at the Nov. 6 daily press briefing at the State Department, and the answer was posted thereafter.

QUESTION: Some months ago the United States issued a maritime warning for shipping in the mouth of the Gulf after, preceding, and during incidents of Iranian warships stopping commercial traffic. Is that maritime warning still in effect?

ANSWER: Yes. The broad warning issued in September 1985 regarding conditions in the Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz, and the Gulf of Oman (Special Warning to Mariners No. 67) continues to be in effect. A broadcast warning issued in January 1986 to notify mariners that the Iranian navy had reportedly expanded its patrol zone in the Gulf of Oman also remains in effect.

## France confirms Goukouni hurt in fight with Libyans

PARIS (R) — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's adviser for African affairs has confirmed reports that Chadian rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei had been injured in a gunbattle with Libyan soldiers in Tripoli.

Mr. Goukouni is head of the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) whose rebel forces have been fighting the French-backed government of Chadian President Hissene Habre.

## Avnery says Israel-PLO contacts will continue

LONDON — Israeli Editor and peace activist Uri Avnery, has confirmed that efforts to maintain a direct dialogue between Israelis and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will continue, despite an Israeli law passed in August which prohibits such contacts.

Mr. Avnery, a former Knesset (parliament) member and co-chairman of the Progressive List for Peace (PLP), a political party advocating justice for the Palestinians, has been a pioneer of Israeli-Palestinian dialogue. He was in London to promote his new book, My Friend, The Enemy, which focuses on his close relationship with the murdered PLO officials Said Hamami and Issam Sartawi.

"The new law places us in a dilemma," he said during an interview at the Gulf Centre for Strategic Studies. "Either we defy

the law openly and go to prison for three years or we try more subtle means."

There were two loopholes in the law, he noted, since Israeli-PLO contacts were allowed in the context of international press conferences and academic gatherings. "One way to get around the law would be to organise a PLO press conference and take along a number of sympathetic journalists from English, American, French and German papers. We can ask them to keep quiet and turn it into a direct conversation between Arafat and the Israeli side. You could argue this was an international press conference, but the other journalists didn't have any questions to ask" — Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU) Bulletin.

CAABU seeks clarification over Sun cartoon decision

LONDON — Cyril Townsend MP, CAABU's joint chairman, is seeking further clarification from Sir Michael Havers, the attorney general, of his decision not to prosecute the Sun newspaper over a cartoon depicting Arabs as pigs. A key issue which Mr. Townsend will be raising is whether a police report into the affair was submitted to Sir Michael, or whether his decision was taken in the absence of such a report.

The implication of a letter from the attorney general to Mr. Townsend on Sept. 30 was that a police report had been filed.

## TV & RADIO

<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel: 77311-19	21:55 News Summary 22:00 Evening Show Contd. 23:00 News Summary 23:57 News Headline 24:00 Close down
<b>PROGRAMME ONE</b>	15:30 Koran 15:50 Programme review 16:55 Health Centre 16:55 Children programme 16:45 Young World 17:10 Silas 17:30 Computer 18:00 Local Agricultural programme 18:25 Local series 19:20 Local programme 19:50 Programme review 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Qatar Newsletter 20:40 Arabic series 21:45 Local programme 22:10 Tomorrow's programme 22:15 Local variety programme 23:00 News summary in Arabic 23:15 Variety programme contd.
<b>PROGRAMME TWO</b> 18:00 Le Village dans les sables 18:30 Catherine 19:00 News in French 19:15 French varieties 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Carol Bennett Show 21:10 Cosmos 22:00 News in English 22:30 Dallas	
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 833 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.0 KHz, SW Tel: 77411-19	07:00 Light Music 07:30 Newsdesk 08:00 Morning Show 08:00 News Summary 09:05 Pop Summary 11:00 In Concert 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Pop Session Contd. 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Session Contd. 14:00 News Bulletin 14:10 Instrumentals 14:15 News Summary 15:00 Concert Hour 15:00 News Summary 15:05 Instrumentals 16:30 Old Favorites 17:00 News Summary 18:00 Jazz Hour 18:05 Newsdesk 19:20 Date with a Star 21:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Evening Show Contd.
<b>VOICE OF AMERICA</b> MW 1260, KHz 720, 95.5, 1174, 1192.5 & 15310	05:00 News. Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Reports, Sports News at 30 minutes past the hour. Focus, Sunday Morning at 06:15, 17:00 News 17:10 News Horizons and News Products 17:15 Studio One 18:00 News 18:05 Encomium 18:30 Special English News and Features 19:40 News 19:45 Studio One 20:00 News 20:05 Studio One 20:10 News 20:15 Studio One 20:20 News 20:25 Studio One 20:30 News 20:35 Studio One 20:40 News 20:45 Studio One 20:50 News 20:55 Studio One 21:00 News 21:05 Studio One 21:10 News 21:15 Studio One 21:20 News 21:25 Studio One 21:30 News 21:35 Studio One 21:40 News 21:45 Studio One 21:50 News 21:55 Studio One 22:00 News 22:05 Studio One 22:10 News 22:15 Studio One 22:20 News 22:25 Studio One 22:30 News 22:35 Studio One 22:40 News 22:45 Studio One 22:50 News 22:55 Studio One 23:00 News 23:05 Studio One 23:10 News 23:15 Studio One 23:20 News 23:25 Studio One 23:30 News 23:35 Studio One 23:40 News 23:45 Studio One 23:50 News 23:55 Studio One 24:00 News 24:05 Studio One 24:10 News 24:15 Studio One 24:20 News 24:25 Studio One 24:30 News 24:35 Studio One 24:40 News 24:45 Studio 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## Emergency funds distributed to occupied territories for much-needed public services

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government on Friday released more details and gave a breakdown of the JD 4.8 million allocated in emergency funds last week to finance projects in the Israeli occupied territories.

In an interview with Jordanian Television, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin said that the sum, which is in addition to the JD 1.4 billion five-year development plan for the occupied territories, will cover the cost of building roads, schools and charities.

Mr. Dudin, who was speaking to the weekly "Our people in the occupied Arab territories" programme covering news of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, explained that both the emergency funds and the new development programme aim at realising "a just distribution in the allocation of funds among the different regions and sectors."

He said that "despite the efforts of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee (in support of the people inside the occupied territories), there have been complaints that allocations of aid funds have been unfairly distributed among the different regions and sectors of the economy."

In Mr. Dudin's view "any unfairness in the distribution of the funds in the past has been mainly due to the fact that the joint committee took its decisions in accordance with the availability of funds, and not on the basis of a comprehensive programme."

He pointed out that in the process of formulating the five-year programme, the planners found out that there were still Arab villages which have not developed since Israel occupied the West Bank and Gaza Strip. "We found out that there are villages which are still deprived of electricity or any kind of public services," Mr. Dudin said.

In his statement last week, the government said that the decision to allocate the emergency funds was taken by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai after a meeting between West Bank deputies in the Parliament and government ministers chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali.

The emergency projects were originally intended for execution by the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee but the committee lacked the needed funds and has not met since last February when Jordan broke off political coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

In an interview with the Jordan news agency, Petra, Mr. Dudin said that the JD 4.8 million in emergency funds were earmarked to implement and improve socio-economic development projects in six West Bank townships and the Gaza Strip.

He said that JD 248,000 will be donated to voluntary societies in the city of Jerusalem and that part of this will go to improving the city's potable water network in addition to providing the Augusta Victoria Hospital with extra rooms and advanced equipment.

Another JD 623,030 has been allocated for Nabhus to complete a number of outstanding development projects in addition to replacing the water network in Fara'a refugee camp with a new one. Part of the funds will also contribute to implementing part of the city's sewerage network project and a sewerage plant, the minister said.

Ramallah district's allocations were JD 162,362, to be spent on connecting electricity to Kherbet Um Fahem, the Coptic residential area, Ram village and Sha'ab Kassab quarter, the minister continued.

He went on to say that the Nabhus allocations will also be spent on constructing new roads connecting Deir Ammar village with the main highway and setting up two clinics, one in Jafna and the other in Senjil.

As for Hebron, the minister went on to say that the government's decision gave the city JD 572,603 to complete constructing and equipping the Princess Alia Hospital. Part of the funds will also go to the initial works for establishing Al Ahli Hospital in the city and the remainder will be donated to voluntary societies.

A total of JD 302,000 will be donated to Jenin district to establish an electricity plant, connect electricity to a number of villages and to contribute towards setting up a Red Crescent hospital, the minister added.

Bethlehem city will get JD 317,010 to be allocated for maintaining and establishing schools, improving potable water supplies to several villages and setting up a comprehensive medical centre for the physically handicapped, he said.

The minister added that JD 1 million of the emergency funds will be used to set up two industrial and vocational schools, one in the north and the other in the southern region of the occupied territories. However, Mr. Dudin said that the JD 1 million allocation could be used to finance more pressing projects and the two schools could then be delayed.

The minister said that Gaza Strip will get JD 1,579,200 to be spent on setting up and equipping an intensive care unit, an operation room and for buying dentistry equipment and an ambulance for the Ahli Hospital.

Another allocation of the emergency fund will go to the natural medical centre in Gaza and for an X-ray machine for the Friends of Hospital Patients Society.

In Khan Unis, the minister said that the funds will be spent on digging three water wells and improving the water network.

The remainder of the funds will go to Rafah, Deir Al Balah, Saja and Lahia for projects ranging from building schools to constructing sewerage networks and street lighting, he said.

## Three people die as result of heavy rains and flooding

AMMAN (J.T.) — The heavy rains which fell in Jordan over the past three days have caused the death of at least three people, the injury of 12 others and have also destroyed or damaged homes and other property as well as blocking roads and causing a disruption of communications.

A statement issued by the Civil Defence Department (CDD) announced the death of two Egyptians at Karameh in the Jordan Valley after their home collapsed as a result of heavy rains. The collapse of the building also caused the injury of six other workers who received treatment at the South Shuneh health centre, according to the statement.

The CDD said that rain water flooded a number of homes and stores in Salt and civil defence authorities pumped the water from inundated areas and took residents to safer places. Civil defence teams and municipal workers in Salt on Saturday continued emergency work in the city to remove earth and rocks from blocked streets and culverts.

### Floods in Ramtha

In Ramtha, north of Jordan, heavy rains on Friday and Saturday caused the death of one person, swept away a number of

homes and vehicles and blocked roads and streets in the city, according to Ramtha District Governor Khalaf Mahasneh.

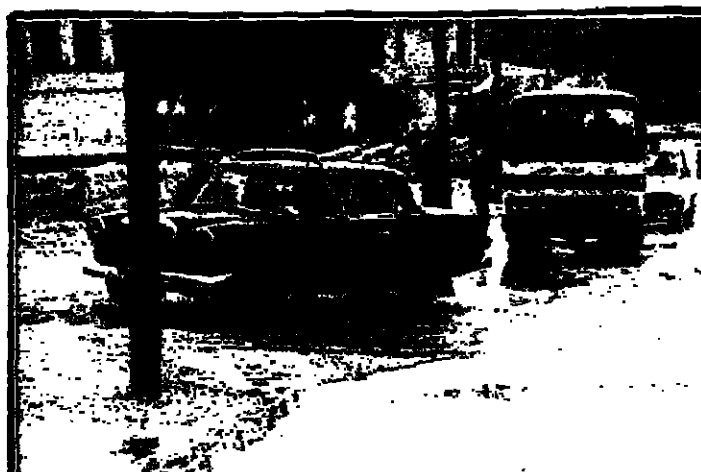
He said that he toured the affected districts and set up emergency committees to handle the situation and to provide urgent assistance to citizens who could be in danger.

Mr. Mahasneh said that emergency teams have now evacuated residents from flooded homes and put them up at schools. Other teams, he said, were busy re-opening culverts and sewers that had been blocked with rocks and mud.

In South Shuneh, emergency teams have been set up to offer help to people whose homes were flooded. According to Mr. Abdul Ilah Al Udwan, South Shuneh mayor, municipal equipment was used to re-open culverts and roads.

### Roads blocked

The Public Security Department (PSD) announced that due to the heavy rain, the Naour-Adasieh-South Shuneh road leading to the Jordan Valley has been closed. It said that there was a landslide with rocks and earth blocking section of the road but added that teams are being



Passengers help push a service taxi in the flooded streets of downtown Amman (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

employed to clear the road.

PSD sources also said that heavy rain caused other landslides which blocked a number of roads in Sukhneh, Tawahin Al Udwan, and the Jerash-Amman road, the Naour-Adasieh road, the Alouk-Jerash road and the Judeita-Ajloun road.

### Farmers urged to sow

In Irbid, the Department of Agriculture on Saturday urged farmers to start sowing wheat and barley now that sufficient rain has

fallen. The department's director, Nour Al Din Shubul, said that sufficient quantities of improved seeds are available at Irbid cooperative societies and will be sold to farmers. The recent rains, he said, have made it possible to sow and have increased the underground water storage.

According to the Meteorology Department, as many as 147 millimetres of rain fell in the Irbid region compared with 19 millimetres in the same area last year. It said that Ajloun district



Heavy rain caused minor landslides in the city whilst some roads in other parts of the Kingdom were blocked by fallen rocks (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

received 207 millimetres of rain water over the past two days, the highest in the whole of Jordan. It said the region that received the least amount of rain was Azraq (only two millimetres).

### More rain expected

The Meteorology Department reported Saturday that more rain was expected as the low depression centred over Cyprus and accompanied by several cold fronts deepened, affecting Jordan

and the surrounding regions. The depression allowed additional cold winds from Europe to blow towards Jordan and the East Mediterranean region bringing in more heavy rains that affected all regions, the department said.

The department added that more cold fronts will be affecting Jordan on Saturday night and Sunday morning causing a further drop in temperature, with a maximum of 11°C and a minimum of seven in Amman and hilly regions of the Kingdom.

## Doctors, technicians leave for Sudan to extend further assistance to drought victims

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Saturday saw off another Jordanian medical mission which left for Sudan to provide further help to the victims of drought and famine and the Crown Prince announced that more will be done to step up Jordanian aid to Sudan.

Jordan plans to lay water networks in the stricken regions of Sudan and will raise funds for developing water wells in areas which suffer from drought as well as building power networks for the local inhabitants, Prince Hassan announced in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, after seeing off the latest mission. After these projects have been carried out, Prince Hassan continued, Jordan will have executed an important step that would enable the Sudanese people to start a new life.

In his statement, Prince Hassan reviewed the achievements accomplished by the Jordanian medical missions in Sudan, especially in the city of Kass and its surrounding areas. More than 500 local inhabitants visit the Jordanian medical centre in Kass every week to receive medical treatment and the Jordanian teams are continuing their efforts to offer service to them as best as they can, Prince Hassan noted.

### Skin diseases

The medical teams, he said, are now concentrating their attention on providing treatment for those suffering from skin diseases which have afflicted many of the local inhabitants and they are also

treating lepers in the city of Kass.

### Fund raising

Jordan, Prince Hassan said, has held talks with the Islamic Development Bank and has succeeded in securing funds to supply urgent aid to the victims of these diseases. Also, Islamic scholars who met recently in Amman at the Fiqh conference supported the idea of assigning Zakat (alms) funds for such services, the Crown Prince added. In order to carry out water and

power projects for Sudan, Jordan has succeeded in enlisting the help of Arab financial institutions which are now providing assistance, Prince Hassan pointed out.

The latest mission to leave for Sudan includes specialists in skin diseases, general practitioners, male nurses and technicians supplied with equipment and medical materials. The mission also groups several engineers entrusted with carrying out a feasibility study in laying water networks.

Other officials seeing off the mission included Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, who is rapporteur of the Jordanian national committee for solidarity with the Sudanese people, and Sudan's ambassador to Jordan.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh on Saturday bid farewell to a Jordanian mission leaving for Sudan (Petra photo)

## King, Crown Prince view display of Jordanian national products

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday visited an exhibition of Jordanian national products which is being held at the Al Hussein Youth City. The King inspected the products on display at the various sections of the exhibition.

He was accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid as well as Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib.

The exhibition was opened

earlier on Saturday by Crown Prince Hassan and is being held to coincide with the three-day conference on national development plans opened by King Hussein.

The exhibition displays samples of Jordanian mining, electronic, glass, petrochemical, cast iron, chemical and solar energy industries. Heads of delegations attending the three-day conference were present at the opening ceremony.

Later, in an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Prince Hassan said that the exhibition was intended to orient the visiting delegations on

Jordan's industrial achievements and to help attract investors to invest in national projects.

It is hoped that next year Jordan will be able to organise such exhibitions abroad, both in Arab and foreign countries, especially those in the southern hemisphere which have shown interest in cooperating with Jordan in carrying out investment projects, Prince Hassan noted.

The Crown Prince said that Arab governments ought to direct more attention to quality industries and that they should cooperate with one another to find good markets for their manufactured products.

## Six countries and funds pledge cooperation

(Continued from page 1)

Mohammad Sulaiman Sa'd Ali said that Jordan's plan "is an orientation towards pan-Arab economic integration and that the Kingdom could cooperate with Kuwait towards realising inter-Arab coordination."

IDB President Ahmad Mohammad Ali voiced readiness to further cooperate with Jordan in helping the Kingdom launch its development plan. He called for more investments in the agricultural sector and welcomed the plan's approach to balanced regional development.

Robert Bell, assistant to the director general of the United States Agency for International Development, supported the plan's drive towards recognising the role of the private sector in providing 49 per cent of its funding.

Mr. Bell said the private sector could play a vital role in providing jobs and a source of income for the 267,000 young men and women who are expected to enter the labour force in the coming five years.

He said the plan justly placed emphasis on raising domestic savings, and curbing growth in government expenditure by such means as promoting cost recovery for government services and terminating subsidies.

He said the U.S. aid programme for Jordan in the coming years was designed to support the considerable increases in the private sector production through import substitution and export promotion as well as playing a greater role in income and job creation.

He said the U.S. aid was also examining how it might usefully help further improve Jordan's financial system.

The British delegation said that if the goals set in domestic revenues were not met, then the country would face a debt burden due to its foreign borrowings to finance the plan.

Yusuf Oza, undersecretary at the Turkish Ministry of Planning, described the plan as a "none ambitious scheme" as far as the expected growth rates in GDP. He said something should be done in order to reduce the ratio of public sector employment.

Answering participants' questions, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh and Trade, Industry and Supply Minister Rajai Muasher outlined the government's economic and trade measures, as well as investment steps taken to enhance participation of the private sector in the development plan.

Dr. Odeh described the plan as realistic and said Jordan could do its utmost to pursue a fiscal policy that aims at "maximising" domestic savings in terms of revenues. "We will review taxes to encourage product savings in investment and to cut the public expenditures," Dr. Odeh said. He added that Jordan would also work on maintaining deficits within limits to sustain financial stability.

"On subsidies we shall take new steps to encourage production and exports, and will pursue a very careful policy of debt management, credit mobility and credit worthiness," said Dr. Odeh.

Jordan, he said, will also set new measures to encourage the flow of Arab capital into the country in order to achieve pan-Arab economic integration and joint investment ventures.

Dr. Muasher outlined recent short, medium- and long-term policies taken by the government to encourage local industries, lower imports, reduce consumption rates, encourage investments and support exports. He also detailed various trade agreements reached between Jordan and other countries.

In the second working session, held

Saturday evening, Dr. Kanaan presented a brief review of the JD 1.4 billion development plan for the Israeli-occupied territories.

The main objective of the plan, he said, was "to arrest the deterioration of the economic and social conditions in the occupied territories and consequently to thwart Israeli plans to evict the inhabitants from the land."

Dr. Kanaan pointed out that the socio-economic growth of the West Bank and Gaza Strip was severely impeded by the enforced subservience of the territories to the needs and interests of the Israeli economy.

Citing examples of the effects of the Israeli occupation, Dr. Kanaan said that the population of the occupied territories was a little over one million in 1967 and it was estimated to have increased to 1,480,000 only in 1984. He explained that the "unusually slow rate" of population growth was due to the forced migration of many of the territories' inhabitants as a result of the arbitrary policies and practices by the Israeli authorities. He said that migration from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip between 1967 and 1984 was estimated at 275,000, of whom 165,000 emigrated from the West Bank (excluding Jerusalem), 97,000 from the Gaza Strip and the remaining 22,000 from the Arab Jerusalem.

The annual rate of outflow averaged 5,000 between 1969 and 1974, quadrupled to about 20,000 between 1978 and 1981, then dropped to 10,000 annually from 1982 to 1984, he said.

He pointed out that another grave consequence of the occupation had been the employment of a high percentage of Arab labourers in the Israeli economy. The danger of such a condition is more aggravated by the fact that the labour force, which accounts for 20 per cent of the population, has witnessed an increase from 195,000 in 1970 to almost 273,000 in 1984, excluding 32,000 who left for work outside, Dr. Kanaan said.

(More details of the discussions during the second session will be published tomorrow)

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### USS Aubrey Fitch pays port call

AMMAN (J.T.) — The U.S. navy ship USS Aubrey Fitch will pay a port call in Aqaba from Nov. 9 to 12. Ships of the U.S. Navy's Middle East Force regularly call at Aqaba as part of their routine port visits to friendly states in the region, a U.S. embassy statement said. The USS Fitch is an Oliver Hazard Perry Class frigate. While in Aqaba, officers of the ship will pay calls on military and civilian officials, the statement added.

### Jordan attending FAO talks in Rome

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a seminar on the preparation of studies on Arab food security which will open today in Rome. The seminar is held by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and will last for two weeks.

### Pakistani team due Wednesday

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the national institute of public administration in Lahore, Pakistan, is due here on Wednesday for a three-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, the delegation will acquaint themselves with Jordanian experiences in administration as well as with Yamouk University's activities in the field of continuing education and local community services. The delegation will also have a look at the programmes of the Jordan Institute of Public Administration.

### Czech paintings to go on display Nov. 12

AMMAN (Petra) — An exhibition of Czechoslovak paintings will open at the Royal Cultural Centre on Nov. 12. The week-long exhibition, which will be opened under the patronage of Minister of Information, Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Mohammad Al Khatib, will display 80 oils and water colours depicting aspects of life in Czechoslovakia. The event is organised by the Department of Culture and Arts in cooperation with the Czechoslovak Embassy in Amman.



## THE FIRST SPECIALISED INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The management of the first specialised industrial exhibition, set up on the occasion of the Jordan Development Conference, invites interested members of the public, industrialists and investors to visit the exhibition, currently open at the Palace of Culture at Al Hussein Youth City on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday November 9 - 11, 1986 from 10:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m.

(Products on display are NOT for sale)



## Jordan Times

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### A new phase

THE presence in Jordan, and the participation in the Jordan Development Conference, of so many distinguished delegates, representing Arab and world countries and organisations, can only reinforce our belief in the soundness of the policies that Jordan has pursued consistently on the issue of development. Over the years, the Kingdom has made regional and international cooperation the cornerstone of our development process. It has approached the issues of development with an open mind, as His Majesty the King pointed out in his inaugural address to the conference yesterday. And it continues to place faith in interaction with other cultures and cooperation with other countries.

This approach, coupled with the stability and balance that Jordan has sustained regionally and internationally, have helped us largely succeed in our endeavours to build and develop our society and country.

Development, however, is a continuous process. And Jordanians, of all walks of life, know that there is much more to be done, and they are willing and determined to do their best to continue and strengthen their development process.

This is indeed the beginning of a new economic and social phase for Jordan. The 1986-1990 development plan for the East Bank, and the parallel comprehensive development programme for the occupied West Bank, are new challenges and aspirations that Jordan has to tackle and reach. Hence the importance of the Jordan Development Conference which we are both hopeful and confident will lead to lively and useful discussions and positive results.

Jordanian planners will no doubt benefit from and appreciate the input of their distinguished colleagues from Arab and world countries. We hope that their joint conference will be a marked success at all levels.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Israel campaigns against Arabs

ISRAEL is now leading malicious campaign throughout Europe against the Arabs in general and Syria in particular. It is trying to persuade the European countries to sever diplomatic relations with Syria following Britain's example which accused Damascus of being involved in terrorist activity. The Israeli campaign coincides with efforts by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz directed against the Arab Nation. But it is noticed that such efforts have so far failed to achieve anything. Shultz held talks with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, trying to convince him of the need to take sanctions against Syria but France seemed far from being convinced that Damascus has any involvement in terrorist activity. Similarly, West Germany has not been persuaded by Washington in taking measures against Syria or any other Arab state. The campaign is continuing unabated despite the fact that Damascus has repeatedly denied any involvement in terrorist activity because Israel is keen on setting European nations against the Arabs by any possible means. Israel hopes that the Europeans will sever relations with Syria and so they would not have any role to play in resolving the Middle East issue. With the Europeans out of the way, the Middle East will remain under United States influence and domination, a situation required for forcing the Arabs to accept an imposed solution prepared in Washington. The Arabs, for their part, have repeatedly denounced terrorist activities of any sort, particularly Israel's terrorism and perhaps the Europeans now realise that it is Israel which should be boycotted and punished for its inhuman actions.

#### Al Dustour: Iran 'confirms' contacts with U.S.

STATEMENTS by Iranian leader Hashemi Rafsanjani in Tehran Friday leave no doubt about the contacts between the United States and Tehran on a secret deal. The Iranians admit that they have been in contact with the United States to acquire military equipment in exchange for their interference to secure the release of American hostages in Lebanon. This is mafia like deal conducted by Washington and Tehran, damaging the interests of many other parties. It is conducted by the United States which has been advocating the idea of confronting terrorism and boycotting those who deal with the terrorists or condone their actions. The United States which has been leading a campaign against terrorism is now collaborating with the terrorists in a deal which is beneficial for Washington, regardless of its damaging effects on other countries' interests. At the same time, the statements reveal that Tehran is involved in the crime of abducting innocent civilians in Lebanon or condoning their abduction by Israel's agents in that country. Israel has been reportedly serving as a go-between in the deal, supplying arms to Tehran in return for the release of the hostages. This development exposes the face of Iran's rulers who claim to be keen on liberating Jerusalem and fighting the Israelis, and are now proved to be in collusion with the Israeli enemy. This new conspiracy is bound to fuel the Gulf war and encourage Iran to pursue its aggression on Iraq. But it will also smear Washington's reputation and erode its credibility in the region.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Supporting Arab steadfastness

THE three-day conference on Jordan's development plan which opened Saturday assumes special importance. It is being attended by a host of economists and experts who will be scrutinising details of the plans for the East and West Banks of Jordan. The experts represent a number of financial institutions from Arab and non-Arab countries which are deciding on whether to lend Jordan funds for implementing projects. Jordan has worked out its development plan in close cooperation with the Arab states. This plan offers facilities and incentives for investors to bring in their capital for projects in the country. For the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the plan provides for projects intended to support the steadfastness of the Arab inhabitants under Israeli rule. These projects are intended to help the Arab people to hold on to their homeland and to abort Israel's designs for occupying the territory. Jordan has decided on such projects, well cognizant of the Israeli expansionist designs and Tel Aviv's plans for obliterating the Arab identity and character, and forcing the Arab people to abandon their lands.

### Sunday's Economic Pulse

## Jordan's excellent past performance is best guarantee for new plan

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

THE present 5-year Economic and Social Development Plan is better understood against the background of the economic performance in Jordan during the last 15 years.

The seventies represent the golden years. After the disturbances of 1970/71, stability and security were restored and the way was paved for real and sustainable economic and social development. The three-year plan (1973-1975) was moderate in figures and objectives, but excellent in the quality of its policies and measures.

The oil boom in the Arab World, which started in 1974, had an immediate and direct impact on Jordan. The prosperity in the Arab oil-producing countries influenced the Jordanian economy through three channels.

The first channel was the increase in job opportunities for Jordanian expatriates in the Gulf states. Unemployment disappeared almost overnight and real wages improved rapidly.

The second channel was the Arab financial aid which replaced the small-scale American aid at that time and became a major source that enabled the government to expand both its development and recurring expenditure.

The third channel was the growing export of fruits, vegetables and

manufactured products which found a huge and receptive market in the Gulf.

Under these favourable circumstances, Jordan benefited from the oil boom just like any other oil-producing country. We consequently experienced the same positive and negative impacts of an oil economy. During the boom, construction flourished; Amman joined the race of hyper-growth experienced by Jeddah, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi; imports soared and the government was able to subsidise industry, agriculture and consumption.

The newly-found wealth was used wisely in most cases. Jordan was able to build modern hospitals, universities, transport and communication facilities, and to establish a modern and adequate infrastructure which made industrialisation possible.

The first five-year plan (1976-1980) was an ambitious one and its performance far exceeded its objectives. The second five-year plan (1980-1985) was more ambitious and though it started very strong, the crises of economic recession caught up with it and the dashing economy halted its high growth by 1982.

At almost the same time the Gulf war erupted and started affecting our economy. The Israelis invaded Lebanon, Arab financial support

dropped, the labour market in the Gulf states became less receptive and the market for Jordanian exports dried up.

The Jordanian economy showed a remarkable resilience and was able to absorb the shock. And although the rapid growth momentum was lost, no collapse or serious retreat took place.

At the beginning it was thought that the recession was a passing event. Still, there was little time to waste, and an adjustment process started early in order to protect our economic achievements.

At this transitional period, the new plan (1986-1990) was drawn up, with moderate growth targets, but also with very ambitious structural changes.

Planners were completely aware of the major challenges facing the Jordanian economy, especially those creating jobs, improving the deficit in the balance of trade and payments, reducing deficit in the budget, keeping foreign indebtedness under control, enhancing the production capacity and optimising the allocation of resources.

The new plan is sound and convincing. It is backed by a strong national will, and its final success is dependent on the availability of funds from Arab and friendly countries.

## Israeli racism and Galilee's health divide

By Michael Fischbach

The writer has recently returned to Washington after serving as administrative assistant for the Galilee Society for Health Research and Services in Israel. His article is reprinted from Middle East International, London.

THE rural Arab communities in Galilee face serious health problems which are strangely out of place in Israel with its high level of medical technology and modern health delivery systems. The majority Jewish sector rarely experiences such problems, with the result that there are glaring health discrepancies along ethnic lines.

The medical backwardness of a country or region of a country can be explained in part by a large population and/or vast territorial expanse, an inaccessible interior, the lack of development funds, or by inadequate medical technology and delivery systems. None of these however, apply to Israel which has made great progress in the fields of health and medicine since 1948. In making quantitative analysis, the standards used for Israel's Arab citizens must be the same as those applied to Jews. It is erroneous to apply different standards to Arabs by claiming that they "started out" with poorer health conditions than Jews, which is untrue (especially considering that over 45 per cent of Israeli Jews are of Middle Eastern backgrounds where they faced similar — or worse — health conditions than Palestinians). It is also irrelevant to compare Arab

health in Israel to that in Arab countries, since Arabs in Israel are entitled to the same medical and health care as any other citizens.

Six major health problems have been identified in Galilee: the lack of central sewage systems; improper disposal of solid waste; the inaccessibility of medical centres; the imbalance in health service provision and utilisation between the two sectors; special "at risk" populations; and the health personnel resources imbalance. This is not to suggest that these are the only adverse conditions which Galilee villages face; these are merely the ones which can be quickly and easily addressed or which lend themselves to simple technical solutions.

Piped drinking water was almost non-existent in Arab villages prior to the 1950s. Its introduction into most Arab villages from the late 1950s through the 1970s resulted in an increase in per capita water usage from 10-15 litres per day to between 100 and 150 litres. However, the villages failed to plan for the effective removal and treatment of the increased sewage levels. To meet the new need, they simply converted their rain water cisterns into filtering septic tanks or dug new tanks. For several reasons this failed to provide effective filtration, with the result that sewage often spills over into the streets unless regularly emptied at great cost. The most dangerous result occurs when the water system sucks sewage or sewage-soaked earth into pipes

corroded by sewage. Studies have attributed the typhoid outbreaks in 'Araba village in 1978-79 and the water contamination in Rama, al Reina, and Maghar villages in 1981-82 to this type of infiltration.

The solid waste problem can be stated simply: there are no authorised dumps in any Arab village in Galilee. According to the law, garbage disposal is the responsibility of the individual. Although villages usually establish a village-wide removal service, most household garbage is simply dumped illegally near the village. Although there is a national plan for garbage removal, it ignores the existence of Arab communities. The designated garbage collection sites are located near Jewish population centres, so the villages find it difficult to haul their garbage over long distances to these dumps.

The third problem is that there are no medical centres in Arab villages in Galilee. They are served by hospitals located in five urban areas: Safed, Nahariya, Tiberias, Haifa, and Nazareth. Yet even when using a private vehicle on good roads, the trip from a remote village to one of these centres can take up to an hour. A hospital visit for rural residents represents a significant investment, in time and in lost wages. The distance involved not only makes it difficult to get emergency treatment but discourages those needing prolonged care or therapy from making the journey on a regular basis. Many health services taken for granted in Jewish communities

are not available in Arab villages.

Furthermore, the rates of utilisation of available services vary widely between the two sectors. For example, the average rate of physician visits per 1,000 people is 309 for Jews compared with 105 for non-Jews. Why? First, Jewish communities generally lie closer to such services than do Arab communities; second, linguistic and cultural differences are likely to be barriers between Arab villages and medical staff in Jewish cities.

Several groups have been identified in Galilee as being "at risk," in that they do not get proper health and medical attention. One is mentally-handicapped children in the villages. In rural economies it is important that the handicapped are not relegated to an uneducable or untrainable status. Yet this is often the case, with few special classes in schools, few day centres and only two vocational rehabilitation facilities for older children (with space for approximately 40 children) serving all of rural Arab Galilee. Of the "at risk" groups, the gravest health situation is faced by Galilee's bedouin population. Although no longer nomads, the bedouin remain on their ancestral land, often in isolated areas accessible only by special vehicles. In most cases, there is no electricity or running water: the government refuses such services so as to "encourage" them to move to approved settlements. There are no health facilities of any kind. If they fall ill they have to travel to the nearest village

which has a clinic.

Galilee villages also suffer from an imbalance in health personnel resources. Although the number of Arab doctors is increasing, absorption and speciality training levels are failing to keep pace, because graduates of Israeli medical schools get preference (most Arabs graduate from foreign medical schools). Although the doctor/population ratio in the villages has climbed to 10 per 10,000 in recent years, it remains much lower than the Israel average of 30 per 10,000. Arab Galilee finds itself with an oversupply of general practitioners because most Arab medical graduates fail to secure hospital positions or speciality training. There is also a shortage of nurses, particularly registered nurses. A survey of 71 Galilee Arab communities revealed a ratio of 17 nurses per 10,000 population compared with a country average of 46 per 10,000.

These health problems are complicated by such factors as the age of the villagers, their cultural isolation from the rest of Israeli society, their lower level of education, insufficient health human resources, and inertia. But external forces are the greatest handicap. The central government has delegated to local government councils most of the responsibility for initiating health improvement schemes but it does not grant the necessary funding or decision-making authority for executing such projects. Regardless of the taxes paid to central government, local governments receive their budgets

from central government primarily according to their official status (village, urban locality, etc.) and the scope of local services provided. Villages receive the least funds, and only three Arab communities in all of Israel, Nazareth, Shafa' Amr, and Umma Al Fahm, are classified as "urban localities" and therefore eligible for larger budgets. The government demonstrates its clear lack of concern for health programmes in the Arab sector. The statistics provide evidence of lingering health problems which could have been solved long ago judging from the progress made among Jews of similar backgrounds. The resources, medical technology, and delivery systems are available; what is lacking is the political will to serve the health needs of all Israeli citizens, irrespective of religion or ethnicity.

This is no mere oversight. The 1976 Koenig report, for example, a secret government memorandum on the problems posed by large numbers of Arabs in the Galilee, made the following suggestion:

"Endeavour to have central institutions pay more attention in giving preferential treatment to Jewish groups or individuals rather than to Arabs."

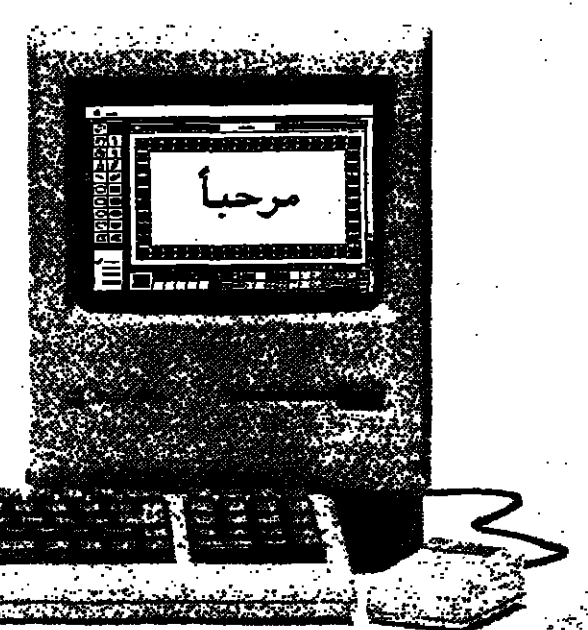
Hopefully, local health professionals such as those in the Rama-based Galilee Society for Health Research and Services will be able to improve conditions in Galilee's Arab villages. Yet the present policy does not bode well for significant change in the foreseeable future.

## Left writing is Apple! Now

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وأول مميزات جهاز آبل ماكنتوش بلاس هي سهولة استعماله بالرمز من الإمكانيات التقنية الهائلة التي يتفرد بها.

إن الشاشة الليرة العائقة الدقة تيسر مشاهدة سطح مكتبك، فمثال: مصورات الوثائق والمستندات التي تستعملها... ملفات، ومجلدات، أوراق تدوين للامتحانات، آلة حاسبة، وغير ذلك مما يتيح لك إمكانية إدخال، تخزين، مطبع ومعالجة البيانات العربية والإنجليزية بسرعة كبيرة وسهولة فائقة وكفاءة عالية.



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# King: Jordan is capable of implementing development plan with friendly funds; our policy towards the occupied territories aims only at keeping Arabs in their homeland pending a comprehensive solution

In the Name of God  
the Compassionate,  
the Merciful

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Greetings to you all and welcome to Jordan. I wish to thank you for accepting our invitation to take part in this important conference, marking the beginning of a new phase in Jordan's development. We approach the issues at hand with an open mind and fully expect to profit from your remarks and expertise, which we greatly appreciate.

Since the inception of its development planning efforts Jordan has placed much faith in interaction with other cultures and cooperation with other countries. We have always welcomed participation by specialised regional and international organisations and have sought the views of experts and friends. We are confident that your deliberations will go a long way towards complementing the efforts of our own Jordanian planners in drawing up this new socio-economic plan, which constitutes a further step in our growth and modernisation effort. Thus, in opening the Jordan Development Conference today, we confirm a tradition of long standing. As in previous conferences, your participation will not doubt have a positive impact not only on the planning process itself but on future implementation as well. The title you have aptly chosen for the conference — Towards Intra Regional and International Cooperation — inspires confidence and determination.

By virtue of its central geographic position in our region, Jordan is naturally attuned to a strengthening of cooperation at the regional and international levels. The concept is deeply embedded in our consciousness. Since the dawn of history, our country has straddled trade routes linking the desert with the coastal regions. It is surrounded by countries with varied economies (depending on the nature of their resources) and with different socio-political systems. Consequently, Jordan has come to stand for stability sustained by an interactive relationship with its neighbours and sensitive to any imbalance in regional or international relations.

In terms of power, wealth, resources and needs, disparities inevitably lead to instability. Manifestly influenced by events surrounding it, Jordan from the very start adopted a clear policy — regionally and internationally — ensuring that the impact of economic, social or military imbalance is kept in check. The policy calls for:

- Inter-Arab cooperation and complementarity based on Arab solidarity within the framework of the Arab League and its various organisations,
- Inter-regional cooperation in world arena,
- Constructive bilateral

cooperation consistent with regional balance and the national interest.

This policy has proved successful not only within Jordan itself, which enjoys stability and a high rate of growth, but also in the Arab region as a whole. Like two sides of a coin, stability is as much a mainstay of development as balanced development is a factor of stability. Just as bridging the gap between the North and the South is commanding increasing attention as a goal worthy of the world's concern, reducing economic and military disparities within any one region is an equally pressing requirement. It would ensure stability and growth and help put an end to local wars, thus diverting national resources towards the growth and development of societies.

An even greater priority for Jordan is a longstanding commitment to achieving social equilibrium and curbing disparities on the domestic scene between incomes on the one hand and development gains on the other. Despite our heavy defence burden, we have been careful to ensure a balance between defence outlays and development spending. Just as no solace can be derived from a well-equipped

**Jordan is committed to a vigorous policy of achieving equity and stability as indispensable requisites for development.**

army in a hungry society, development and prosperity will have little value unless protected by a strong army.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Jordan is committed to a vigorous policy of achieving equity and stability as indispensable requisites for development. To this end, it will endeavour to reduce disparities and imbalances wherever they exist.

At the international level, Jordan has consistently encouraged inter-regional cooperation. It has contributed, whenever possible, to constructive dialogue among various regions, including the European-Arab dialogue, which we would like to see strengthened so that it can realise its objective of serving the mutual interests of the European and Arab states.

Jordan has a clear record of cooperation with many countries. Relations with the countries of the European Economic Community and northern Europe are strong; there is constructive cooperation in many areas, especially in the transfer of technology in science, education, industry and agriculture. Beyond Europe, there is cooperation with other great powers like the United



His Majesty King Hussein gives a speech on Saturday at the Royal Cultural Centre opening a 3-day conference on Jordan's 1986-1990 Five-Year National Development Plan.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, chairman of the 3-day conference on Jordan's development plan, addresses the inaugural session.

**Jordan has come to stand for stability sustained by an interactive relationship with its neighbours and sensitive to any imbalance in regional or international relations.**

programme for Arab economic integration.

Despite the difficulties confronting joint Arab action on the economic front — almost leading some states to veer from the appointed course — Jordan has continued to hold fast to the principle of integration and to joint Arab action, because we believe that the dangers we are likely to face and the benefits we may reap are indivisible. In the final analysis, the challenge to the Arab Nation is one.

With the help and participation, both moral and material, of sister Arab states (though some have not been forthcoming), Jordan has been able to forge ahead with its development programmes. We commend those that consistently stood by us as we faced the challenge of development. We wish also to thank Arab funds and financing organisations for respecting the credibility and absorptive capacity of our economy.

A comprehensive view of development has been a hallmark of our socio-economic programmes. This view grew out of interaction among Jordanian experts and concerned individuals in the various regions as discrete segments were being put into place. An analysis of past development has pointed out certain discrepancies in the growth of the various sectors in urban, rural and badia regions. This may be attributed in part to the nature of a free development process based on the profit motive and economic feasibility. As a result, our new plan emphasises the preservation of a clear balance through a specific programme of regional development drawn up with active participation by each region. This approach comes at a timely moment when basic infrastructure in the various regions has almost been completed.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Jordan stands at the threshold of a new stage requiring a proper utilisation of past experience for the purpose of meeting present and future needs. In a dynamic and forward-looking society not encumbered by stagnant ideas or heavy constraints, it must be assumed that freedom of action would inevitably lead to creativity — be it in arriving at solutions, implementing policies or directing resources towards realising the highest possible socio-economic returns at the least possible cost. A studied approach to managing available resources, coupled with objective evaluation, should guide our decisions and policies. Sound decisions are those translated into a living reality.

Ours is an age of achievement maintained through constructive criticism. It is also an age of efficient management willing to take risks and capable of creating national wealth. The management we seek must have a clear vision of the future to ensure a comprehensive view which recognises excellence and creativity.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The existing large pool of educated Jordanians is a major offshoot of our past investment in development. They are a source of pride to us. Nonetheless, we need to accelerate the absorption of modern technology — in harmony with our culture and manpower situation. Also, the economic slowdown in our region, coupled with a steady rise in the number of graduates, has generated pressures on the labour market — requiring an investment in employment-oriented and re-training programmes. We remain hopeful that there will be a basic change in the social outlook on work and individual occupations. A graduate should not be a hostage to his educational attainment. Nor should he insist on occupations deemed acceptable by social standards which are increasingly becoming outmoded.

You will perhaps agree that any country seeking to sustain growth must bring up a generation of skilled individuals capable of interacting effectively with the machine. We regard our educational institutions at all levels as having prime responsibility for achieving this goal in order to improve performance through the practical application of knowledge. Our children must be brought up to a high level of creativity, initiative and flexibility. Within the framework of an open and free economy, we must intensify our interaction with educational and development-oriented institutions abroad in order to ensure a transfer of know-how appropriate to our needs. Your own distinguished participation in the conference is a good example of this interaction.

Agriculture is not only a source of wealth but also a factor of stability and commitment. It is as important to future generations as it is to us now, and it will continue to be pivotal to our concerns. In some cases, Jordanian farmers have been able to realise surpluses, which need to be disposed of through proper marketing and appropriate rural industries. This would ensure farmers, investors and marketing agencies of reasonable profits that would enhance the capacity of the agricultural sector to absorb domestic manpower. It would also demonstrate our commitment to the goal of food security.

Due to its scarcity and the physical location of its principal sources, water is high on our national and regional agenda. In our region, water can either be a force for peace or a cause of conflict. In managing this precious resource, we must keep in mind the importance of modern technology with regard to water utilisation and patterns of consumption. There is a pressing need for a water plan establishing a careful balance between resources and use.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Now that considerable progress

has been made in establishing large industries, we must turn our attention to complementing our national economy with a range of innovative handicraft, manufacturing and engineering industries. We would like to see Jordan move towards becoming a regional centre of excellence with regard to technical and engineering services. It is likewise imperative that we strengthen the institutional structure for export promotion to achieve a new stage of balanced growth.

In order to sustain investment in agriculture and industry, we need to enhance national capabilities in the fields of high-level services, design and maintenance. The establishment of infrastructure, large capital projects, water networks and communications systems requires an overall upgrading of design and servicing of projects and equipment. Likewise, the heading of maintenance subsumes an ability to build into our industrial projects adequate safeguards against environmental, water and resource pollution whose impact is not only economic in nature but poses various health and social hazards.

No less important in the services field is the banking, finance and specialised investment sector. I believe that building this sector does not so much hinge on abstract figures or on the size of liquidity as it does on confidence and credibility. We look to a reinvigorated role by banks and financial institutions as well as to greater participation by them in financing small and medium-size projects and utilising the most up-to-date financial instruments in domestic, regional and international transactions.

You are no doubt fully aware of economic thought and policies prevailing in the developed and developing countries of the world today. These call for greater attention to the role of the private sector in development. Here in Jordan, we do not wish to subscribe to abstract economic theory or engage in mere imitation. Therefore, we do not regard our emphasis on the private sector as either fleeting or accidental. Our development programmes have consistently

stressed its role and recognised its ability to promote growth, initiative and creativity. However, we should avoid falling prey to terminology. An efficient public sector is a good thing, and so is an efficient private sector. What is important to us is to bring about basic structural and behavioural changes in the management of projects and economic establishments. We should not allow red tape to govern our economic actions or obliterate incentives for free individual initiative which we have always sought to nurture in our society.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I need not remind you that a sacred part of our Arab territory was occupied by Israel in 1967. I refer, of course, to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, including Jerusalem (the First of the Two Qiblas and the venue of the Prophet's nocturnal journey and ascent) and other Arab territories. The occupation is now more than nineteen years old and has been replete with coercion, oppression and violation of human rights. Nor has it been a static occupation but one seeking to dig itself in — despite contradiction with international norms, principles and conventions. This has been accomplished through control of

**We welcome foreign investors and have provided a climate conducive to the success of carefully-studied investments.**

economic, financial and natural resources as well as through land expropriation, demographic control, heavy taxation and various constraints, with no attempt to maintain the infrastructure required to sustain life under conditions of occupation. On the contrary, taxes and other levies have served to finance the cost of occupation while the occupied territories have been turned into a captive economy serving to augment the resources of the Israeli economy. Worse still, Israeli measures and the conditions of occupation have led to a gradual evacuation of the Arab population to make room for foreign settlers from various parts of the world. A further result has been that the occupied territories have registered only minimal demographic growth during this period despite the relative high rate of natural increase among the Arab population.

By virtue of its organic ties with the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Jordan — since the early days of occupation — has been aware of the underlying threat and of the need to take counter action. It has pursued a policy of support and assistance to civilian Arab institutions concerned with basic services, like health and education. It has kept the Jordan

bridges open in order to serve as economic and social outlets for the Arab population in the occupied territories. Our markets continue to absorb West Bank and Gaza Strip products and to serve as a conduit to external markets. It must be clear, however, that these measures are intended to alleviate the plight of our brethren in the occupied territories. They do not in any way imply acceptance of a *fait accompli* and cannot be regarded as an alternative to a just and comprehensive solution that would restore legitimate rights to their rightful owners.

To reinforce the support it has extended since 1967, Jordan has found it necessary to adopt a more effective and mature approach through a comprehensive development programme for the next five years parallel to the East Bank Plan. The programme is a natural extension of our responsibility to support our people there and enable them to withstand Israeli evacuation policies. It also conforms to the Arab will in this regard. It has been developed in the light of our people's needs there both in the services sector, like housing and hospitals, and in the productive sectors. Our goal is to revive the Palestinian economy and enable it to develop an independent structure so that the Palestinian Arab identity could be preserved through a strengthening of the economic, social and cultural fabric.

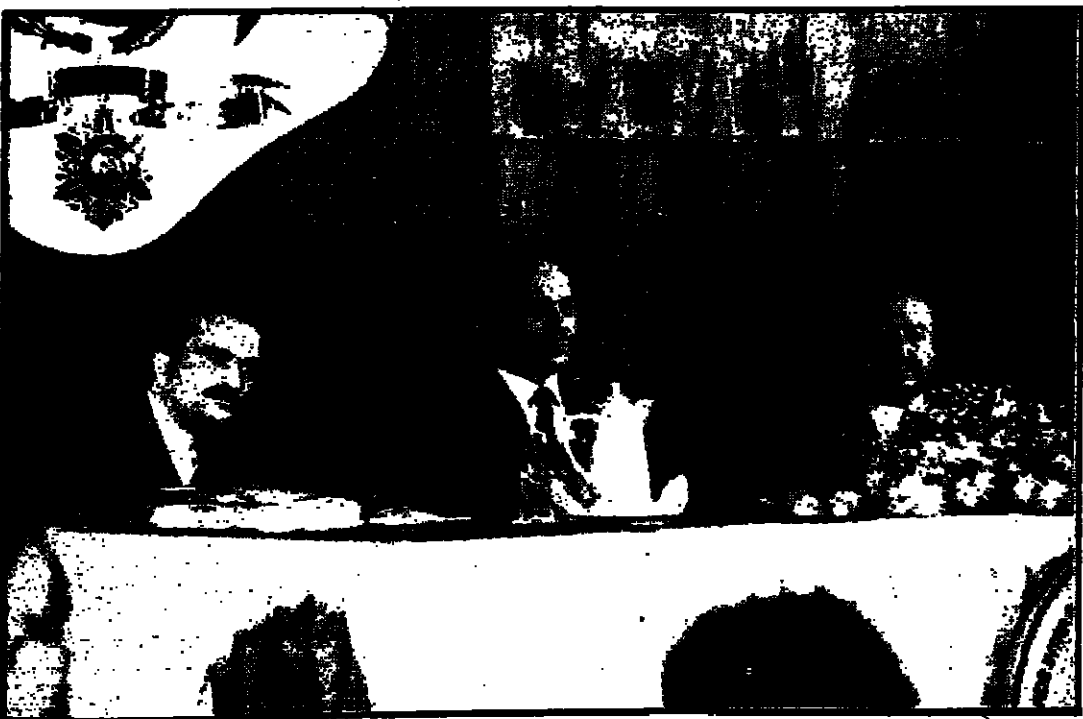
This sacred objective, however, cannot be achieved through our own limited resources alone. We must turn to our Arab brethren, friends, peace-loving peoples and defenders of human rights around the globe. We invite them to participate with us in refining and implementing this development programme for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Such participation will constitute a welcome effort to preserve the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It will extend support to an oppressed people living under conditions of deprivation. Consequently, it will make a real contribution to strengthening the search for a just peace and to reviving the prospects of stability and security for all the nations in the region.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

My remarks, I hope, will stimulate extensive analysis and discussion with your Jordanian colleagues. I hope I have imparted to you a sense of the concerns we have with regard to socio-economic issues, challenges and aspirations.

Permit me to say once again how happy I am to welcome you to Jordan. I am glad you have had this opportunity to take a close look at our modest accomplishments. We appreciate the opportunity to consult with you on our new development programme. We pray the Almighty to grant us the strength to persist in our sincere endeavour to achieve our goals.

May God bless you with success and guide your steps. Thank you very much.



His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai attend the inaugural session of the 3-day conference on Jordan's development plan



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## McEnroe disposes of Noah, advances to ECC finals

ANTWERP, Belgium (R) — John McEnroe disposed of Yannick Noah of France 6-2, 6-3 comfortably and impressively Saturday to book a lucrative place in the finals of the \$940,000 European Community Championships (ECC).

The former world number one, three times the Wimbledon champion, showed none of the early sluggishness that marked his previous matches as he dominated Noah from the start of a disappointingly one-sided semi-final.

"I expected a tough match but felt better than all this week. I had him on the run and he didn't cash in on any of his opportunities," McEnroe said afterwards. He is seeded fourth, while Noah was the third seed.

McEnroe therefore stayed on course for a fourth title since he began his remarkable comeback from a six-month self-imposed exile. He won successive events in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Scottsdale, Arizona, this autumn.

In Sunday's final, McEnroe will meet Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia, the second seed, or fellow-American Jimmy Arias, who play late Saturday evening.

McEnroe signalled his mood as early as the second game when he broke Noah's first service game with a show of speed and guile that rivalled those of his former days. But he was having difficulty with his own first serve, and fell behind 15-40 in the next game by netting an easy volley.

He then showed how to play the big points with a tremendous first serve that Noah could only shovel back and then a killing deep second serve into the body of the Frenchman.

Noah, constantly surprised by the speed and agility of the in-form American, was in trouble on each of his next two service games, and with McEnroe anticipating virtually everything Noah could throw at him, the Frenchman's spirits began to flag. He pushed an easy smash wide at 5-2 to give McEnroe two set points and the American wrapped it on his first attempt.



McEnroe ... powered past Noah

The set had lasted just under 40 minutes.

With wife Tatum applauding every winner, McEnroe went from strength to strength in the second as the dejected Noah wilted.

The crowd tried hard to lift Noah but McEnroe, now playing with breathtaking tennis, met every attempt at a winner with something better.

He took the second set in a mere 35 minutes.

"I made too many errors, but he didn't play that great, I feel bad because I lost so badly," Noah said.

## New Manchester manager watches club lose seventh

LONDON (R) — Alex Ferguson was made fully aware of the size of the job confronting him when Manchester United slid to its seventh English First Division defeat of the season by going down 2-0 at Oxford Saturday.

Less than 48 hours after replacing Ron Atkinson in the Old Trafford manager's office, Ferguson, the former Aberdeen and part-time Scotland boss, saw United turn in the latest in a long list of disappointing displays.

United, looking nervous and hesitant, offered little in the way of attacking ideas and Ferguson must have been left wondering how a club which had spent around \$10 million in recent years could perform so ineptly.

With the United players casting anxious glances in the direction of Ferguson, who left the directors' box to be nearer the action on the touchline, Oxford assumed total control and Neil Slater put the issue beyond doubt when he scored a second goal 10 minutes from time.

United's plight at the foot of the table overshadowed the happenings at the top where Liverpool moved ahead of Nottingham Forest on goal difference after a smooth 3-1 away win at Queen's Park Rangers.

Forest went down by a single goal away to Coventry, who has been the surprise team of the season, in an enthralling game which was settled by a splendid Nick Pickering effort after 54 minutes.

In recent seasons, Coventry has waged a never-ending battle to avoid relegation but victory over Forest left it in the unaccustomed position of being just three points from the top of the table.

The news that Liverpool had returned to the top was probably received with a resigned sigh throughout the country because the Reds are notoriously difficult to dislodge and neither Forest nor third-placed Arsenal has the strength in depth to seriously challenge the champion in the months ahead.

From the moment Juventus-bound Ian Rush opened the scoring after nine minutes, Liverpool was always in control.

## Hughes leads rebel Aussie tour

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Kim Hughes, new man South Africa Saturday, with his band of rebel Australian cricketers and confidently predicted a much more aggressive approach in their second series against the Springboks.

"You will see better cricket than last year. We want to go home as winners," he said at the airport.

The Tourists lost both the "test" and one-day series on their first boycott-breaking tour last season after injuries to several key players.

As punishment for that tour the 16 rebels were barred from international and interstate cricket for three years by the Australian authorities.

South African Cricket Union President Joe Parnisky welcomed them and said: "We are grateful to our visitors for standing up so bravely for their rights as individual sportsmen."

South Africa has also organised rebel tours with players from England, Sri Lanka and the West Indies in recent years after being barred from international competition because of its apartheid race segregation policies.

## Europe faces Japan in final

TOKYO (R) — Bernhard Langer led Europe to a 7-5 win over the combined Australia and New Zealand team in the Professional Golfers' Association Cup Saturday.

Europe now faces Japan, 7-5 victor over holder United States, in a championship decider worth \$300,000 to the winners Sunday.

Captain Langer beat Australia's Ian Baker-Finch 70-72, while Britons Nick Faldo and Sandy Lyle defeated Baker-Finch's compatriots Graham Marsh and David Graham 71-73 and 68-69 respectively.

Britain's Howard Clark halved with Brian Jones, also Australian, but Greg Norman was in his usual commanding form as he toppled Briton Ian Woosnam by a three-stroke margin. Rodger Davis was the other Australian victor with a 69-71 win over Briton Gordon J. Brand.

The triumph gave the Europeans a three-day total of 22 points and top place in the standings.

Only two Americans, Payne Stewart and John Mahaffey, found their touch. Stewart beat Koichi Suzuki 68-71 and Mahaffey defeated Taseo Ozaki by four shots.

Japan's Tsuneyuki Nakajima, who crushed Bob Tway 66-70, took the lead in the individual competition by carding seven birdies for a 14-under par total of 202 — two strokes ahead of overnight pacesetters Langer and Tway.

## Pakistan fights back in 2nd test

LAHORE, Pakistan (R) — Leg-spinner Abdul Qadir continued to harass West Indies batsmen on the second day of the second cricket test here Saturday.

Qadir, who claimed six for 16 when West Indies were bowled out for 53 in the first test, captured four more wickets to keep Pakistan in contention after the touring side had taken first innings lead for the loss of only three wickets.

West Indies finished the second day on 185 for seven — a lead of 54 — having at one point been 153 for three in reply to Pakistan's first innings total of 131.

On a turning pitch, the West Indies was never able to score with its customary freedom but was firmly in the ascendancy when Gordon Greenidge and Viv Richards came together in a productive fourth-wicket stand.

The picture changed when Qadir removed both batsmen. Greenidge for a determined 75 which included six boundaries and Richards for 44.

Greenidge appeared less than impressed by Indian umpire P.D. Reporter's lbw decision while Richards, who struck four boundaries, was brilliantly caught by wicketkeeper Salim Yousaf trying to hit Qadir out of the attack.

## Kings Highway Rally to be held on Friday

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Kings Highway Rally, the final event of the 1986 National Rally Championship Series, is scheduled to be held on Friday on the eve of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday.

The rally is scheduled to begin at 9 a.m. on Friday when participating cars will be flagged off from the Alia Gateway Hotel near the Queen Alia International Airport. The first car is expected to return to the hotel at 5 p.m. after completing the rally course. Provisional results will be announced at 7 p.m. on the same day.

Final results will be announced and prizes will be awarded to the winners on the following day at the hotel premises at 7 p.m.

The event will be governed by rules and regulations stipulated by the internal sporting code of the Federation Internationale de L'Automobile (FIA) and the Federation Internationale Du Sports Automobile (FISA), in addition to a set of conditions laid down by the RACJ.

The race of the day will be for the second place in the National Championship since His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein has already clinched the winner's slot with a total 178 points secured in the four events of the series. His nearest rivals are George Khayyat who has scored 120 points in his Nissan RS 240 and Nabil Karam with 114 points to his credit driving an Opel Manta.

A win in Friday's event will net Khayyat above 400 points, but with a total lower than that of Prince Abdullah. In effect, even if Prince Abdullah does not take part in the race, he is assured of the National Championship — a goal he sets eyes on when he started taking an active part in rallying in 1984. On the other hand, Karam, a teammate of Prince Abdullah in the Royal Rallying Team of Opel Manta, must take first place in Friday's event to secure the second place in the year's championship.

The wide margin that Prince Abdullah secured in the closely-contested race for the national honours was with the help of a near-perfect performance in the Jordan leg of the Middle East Rally Championship. The Prince took third place overall in the event and was placed first among Jordanian entrants. The Prince had already won the first event of the national series, the Jerash Rally, and again secured a hard-fought first place win in the Danish-Jordanian Rally in September.

Frida's event covers a total of 320 kilometres between Al Jizah and Qatranah in the south and back. Sixty-five kilometres of the total distance are in special stages across the desert and mud tracks.

Twenty entrants have already confirmed their participation in the race, according to officials of the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan (RACJ), organisers of the National Championship. RACJ spokesman Samir Jarrar said the figure was as of Saturday and that he expected more entries before the deadline on Monday.

The successful performance of the Kings Highway Rally is an issue of utmost concern to the RACJ, which hopes to secure FIA and FISA approval for including the Jordan leg of the Middle East Championship Series. Jordan becomes one of the designated candidates in 1987 for inclusion in the 1988 World Championship Series.

## Sabatini battles into semis

WORCESTER, Massachusetts (R) — Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia and Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina advanced but Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden was upset in a mixed day for seeds at the \$250,000 New England Women's Tennis Tournament.

The second-seeded Mandlikova needed only 48 minutes to oust American Terry Phelps 6-1, 6-1 in her second-round match Friday night, while Sabatini, the seventh seed, had to battle for two hours and 40 minutes to overcome Elise Burgin 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

The eighth-seeded Lindqvist fell to American Lori McNeil 6-2, 6-4.

The crowd of 5,689 rose to cheer as the battle-worn Sabatini and Burgin left the court after one of the most outstanding matches of the year.

In the end raw power of the 16-year-old Sabatini wore down the American's resistance as the Argentine repeatedly outlasted Burgin in powerful baseline rallies.

"You don't even think how tired you are," Burgin said after the dust had settled. "If we thought about it we would have just keeled over. Either one of us could have given up because it was so difficult."

After claiming the first set Sabatini could not take the lead again until the fifth game of the

final set. The opening four games of the last set produced 15 deuces as each player pressed to gain an early lead. Burgin broke through in the first game of the set but lost serve for two-alls.

Sabatini broke again in the last game to claim one of her most hard-fought victories.

"In the third set I just tried to fight because she was playing so well," said Sabatini, who now meets top seed Martina Navratilova in the quarterfinals. "I was surprised, but I never thought I was going to lose the match."

Mandlikova played close to her best as she trounced Phelps. All the finer things in the Czech's game were there, and the unfortunate Phelps was reduced almost to the role of spectator as Mandlikova hit winner after winner.

"She just killed me," said Phelps. "People paid to see this and I felt kind of bad. I couldn't even do as well as I do against Martina because at least she comes in and I can pass her. I was stupid — I should have come in more."

The pendulum swung both ways in McNeil's match with Lindqvist. At one point in the second set the Swede lost eight successive points, and in the third McNeil lost 11.

## Lloyd pulls out of Virginia Slims

NEW YORK (AP) — A knee injury has sidelined tennis star Chris Evert Lloyd for at least two months.

Because of the injury, she was forced to withdraw Friday from the \$1 million Virginia Slims Championships at New York's Madison Square Garden Nov. 17-23.

"I am still having ongoing pain in my left knee," Lloyd said from her home in Florida. "It has been giving me trouble off and on since last spring and the only way to allow it to heal is with a rehabilitation programme and rest."

"With the competition as tough

as it is today in Women's professional tennis, I wouldn't want to be less than 100 per cent to play any Virginia Slims Series event, much less the championships in New York City."

Lloyd, who turns 32 in December, currently is ranked second in the world behind Martina Navratilova and is third in the Virginia Slims point standings behind Navratilova and West Germany's Steffi Graf. She had clinched a spot in the year-end, 16 player Virginia Slims Championships.

"I am extremely disappointed that I can't play because I think the championships is... one of the most important (tournaments) on my schedule," she said.

The knee injury has been diagnosed as subpatellar condromalacia, "which is an irritation to the undersurface of the kneecap," said Dana Van Pelt, physical therapist specialist and president of Palm Beach Institute of Sports Medicine in Boca Raton, Florida.

"It's a very textbook type of problem and very capable of being rehabilitated," Van Pelt said. "She (Lloyd) should be able to return to her former level of participation."

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## Iran detains parliament member

NICOSIA (AP) — Seyyed Ahmad Kashani, a member of the Iranian parliament, has been arrested on charges of distributing seditious leaflets, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Saturday.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said a number of military personnel were also arrested with Mr. Kashani, who represents the town of Nantaz, Isfahan province, in the parliament.

IRNA did not identify the arrested military personnel or say when the arrests took place.

IRNA quoted a statement issued by the Iranian Information Ministry as saying the leaflets, dropped in letter boxes at night, were "in line with the vicious attempts of the counter-revolutionaries" or opposition groups waging an underground war against the Tehran regime.

Iran's main opposition group, the Mujahadeen-e-Khalq said in a statement telecast to Nicosia on Friday that the Iranian authorities arrested more than 200 supporters of Ayatollah Hussein Montazeri, the designated successor of Ayatollah Khomeini.

The Mujahadeen said those arrested included a number of parliament members, and Mehdi Hashemi, a relative of Ayatollah Montazeri and head of the global Islamic movement responsible for exporting Iran's Islamic revolution.

Mr. Kashani, 39, a two-term deputy, has been a vocal critic of the government of Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi.



**KING VISITS GHQ:** His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Saturday holds a meeting with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid ibn Shaker at the General Headquarters. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh (Petra photo)

## Chirac under fire despite denial of reported comments on Syria

PARIS (R) — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac came under sharp criticism from opposition commentators on Saturday after denying a remark about Syria attributed to him by an American newspaper.

Mr. Chirac on Friday denied saying, as reported by the Washington Times, that West Germany believed evidence of Syrian involvement in a plot to bomb an El Al airliner may have been fabricated by Israeli secret agents and Syrian dissidents.

But on Saturday the Paris paper Liberation said the denial was unconvincing and called the prime minister "incredibly naive."

Jacques Barrot, a centre-right leader whose Social Democratic group is part of Mr. Chirac's right-wing coalition, called for a frank explanation of the affair.

Socialist Laurent Fabius, replaced by Mr. Chirac as prime minister after the March parliamentary elections, told French Radio that Mr. Chirac was "governing by denial."

Mr. Chirac did not deny that an interview with Washington Times editor Amaud de Borchgrave had taken place, but he said his remarks had been completely misinterpreted.

"The least one can say is that the newspaper's interpretation went far beyond what I actually said," the prime minister said.

West Germany called the Washington Times article "pure invention."

The pro-Socialist newspaper Le Matin quoted the Washington Times as saying it had a tape of the Chirac interview and French Radio reported from Washington that De Borchgrave had threatened to publish direct quotes if Mr. Chirac "continues to call me a liar."

Le Matin said in an editorial: "If Jacques Chirac actually confided to this newspaper what he thinks, one can question the timing of his remarks."

## U.S. Senate leaders question wisdom of 'arms for hostages deal'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Senate leaders of both parties are questioning the wisdom of the administration's reported efforts to negotiate with Iran to trade arms for the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

Secretary of State George Shultz went almost as far in separate comments Friday, stating that the United States should not negotiate.

The comments came as White House officials, joined by former hostage David Jacobson, refused to discuss the reports further, stating that revealing more on the situation could endanger Americans still held captive.

Mr. Shultz refused to say whether the United States has abandoned its policy of refusing to negotiate with "terrorists."

But talking to reporters Friday evening while flying home from a European diplomatic mission, he stated, "The policy of not negotiating — for us is the right policy."

Mr. Shultz said he could not comment because of a White House statement that all administration reaction on the issue would have to come from the White House.

"I don't particularly enjoy it," said Mr. Shultz, who was returning from talks in Paris with French officials on terrorism and in Vienna with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on arms control. "I like to say what I think."

Senate leaders, meanwhile, said they believe congressional investigations or hearings into the situation are likely, possibly when the 100th Congress convenes under Democratic control in January.

"What I want to make clear is that there be no payoff for terrorists," said Senate Republican leader Robert Dole. He said he believed a congressional investigation was in order "at an appropriate time" to determine if the administration "acted properly or stepped over the line."

Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd, complaining that the White House has so far not offered to brief him on the facts behind news headlines, said that if the news accounts prove accurate, "I question whether it is a good idea to trade arms for hostages."

"I am concerned that we may be setting up a perpetual-motion machine here where arms are traded for hostages and then more hostages are taken to be traded for more arms," Mr. Byrd said. "This can go on and on. I would expect the intelligence committee to want to be heard and want to know the facts."

Mr. Dole said he had been assured by Admiral John Poindester, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, that the administration was not circumventing its own off-stated policy that the United States did not negotiate nor trade with "terrorists."

At the White House on Friday, Mr. Reagan refused to comment when asked if he would release spare parts to Iran to secure freedom for American hostages. "There is no way that we can

answer the questions having anything to do with this without endangering the people that we are trying to rescue," he said.

And White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters, "reporting on the subject, which is uninformative and speculative, is running the danger of affecting the hostages of being detrimental to the long-range interests of the United States. Some of the leaks and some of the reporting have caused severe problems for the hostages in the past."

Administration officials have said reports of U.S.-Iranian dealings may hinder efforts to get remaining hostages released. Terry Anderson, the Associated Press Middle East correspondent, and Thomas Sutherland, dean of the American University of Beirut, remain in the hands of Islamic Jihad, the same pro-Iranian group that released Dr. Jacobson on Sunday.

Four other Americans, including one of Dr. Jacobson's close friends, Joseph Cicippio, are also missing in Lebanon, but three of them may be held by other groups and the other may be dead.

At the White House on Friday, Dr. Jacobson told reporters to "back off" because speculation about efforts to win freedom for the remaining hostages would risk their lives.

"I don't think we should be muzzling anyone," Mr. Dole said when asked for his reaction. "But he may know something we don't know."

States had supplied arms and spare parts over a lengthy period in a secret hostage deal.

Mr. McFarlane, who resigned last year, has described some reports of his activities involving Iran as fanciful and ugly fiction. But he has said he cannot comment in detail.

The speaker of Iran's parliament, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, has said a man identifying himself as McFarlane went to Tehran with arms supplies in a bid to improve U.S.-Iranian relations.

Another senior U.S. official had been on a secret mission to Beirut this week which strongly indicated the United States was preparing another arms deal with Iran to obtain release of American hostages in Lebanon, the Daily Telegraph reported Saturday.

Colonel Oliver North, a senior figure on the U.S. National Security Council and a close aide of Mr. McFarlane, arrived in Beirut just as Anglican envoy Terry Waite was securing the release of Dr. Jacobson last Sunday, the conservative daily said.

The paper said Col. North arrived in Cyprus on a British Airways flight from London and was whisked to the U.S. embassy in Nicosia for talks with American officials before being flown to the U.S. mission in east Beirut in a military helicopter.

The Daily Telegraph said Col. North was sent to Beirut after Mr. McFarlane's attempt to negotiate directly with Iran failed. "His surprise appearance at a highly delicate moment clearly indicates negotiation of another arms deal," the paper said.

## More fundamentalists arrested in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Five Muslim extremists have been detained in the port of Suez, raising the number of fundamentalists arrested in Egypt in the past month to nearly 220. Al Ahram newspaper reported Saturday.

It said the five men — four students and a physical education teacher — were arrested when they began to distribute leaflets during Friday prayers at two mosques in Suez. It gave no further details.

An Interior Ministry spokesman in Cairo confirmed the arrests but had nothing to add to the newspaper report.

One person was killed and 148 were arrested after clashes last weekend between police and fundamentalists in Assiut, a centre of religious agitation 350 kilometres south of Cairo.

Up to 70 extremists, mostly university students, were arrested in Assiut and two other cities last month. None of them has yet been officially charged.

Fundamentalists have been campaigning for Egypt to be ruled by Islamic law.

Witnesses in the town of Al Minya, 235 kilometres south of Cairo, said that police banned Friday prayers at a mosque known to attract fundamentalists.

They said about 600 people wanted to hold prayers on a street outside the mosque but dispersed without incident when police appeared in force.

In another development, a judge presiding over the trial of 106 young police conscripts charged with rioting withdrew from the case on Saturday because the court had not provided

defence lawyers with the relevant documents.

The conscripts stood silently in a metal cage inside the supreme state security court in the Cairo district of Abbasiya as judge Wahid Shawki Al Sheikh announced his decision after a brief hearing.

They are among 1,324 low-paid police conscripts facing trial for their alleged part in riots in February in which at least 107 people were killed and more than 700 injured.

The Abbasiya hearing had already been postponed from October because the court was unable to give defence lawyers photocopies of the documents. The three-judge panel said then that the court's photocopying machine was broken.

The defence lawyers had demanded the release of the defendants, arguing that this meant there were no legal grounds for their continued detention.

No new date was set for the trial, which will have to await the election of a new judge. Judicial sources said this could take months.

Hotels, nightclubs, cars and other property worth at least \$150 million were destroyed in the riots. The government blamed the rampage on rumours that the conscripts' three-year service was being extended.

Conscripts from the Pyramids and Maadi areas are expected to stand trial in different courts over the next few months. Some defendants face charges of murder and sedition which carry the death penalty.

## Tamil rebel leaders held briefly as Indian warning

MADRAS, India (Agencies) — Leaders of four major Tamil militant groups fighting for a separate homeland in Sri Lanka were arrested Saturday in a police roundup, then released several hours later, according to a news report.

The United News of India (UNI) said the Tamils were held about six hours. The news agency quoted police sources as saying the arrests were meant as a warning against taking up arms against Indian citizens.

UNI said more than 100 people were arrested in a series of raids on exile headquarters of the Tamil groups. One of the groups had been involved in a clash with local Indians in Madras last Saturday.

The arrests also came only days after militant groups announced a "virtual rejection" of a Sri Lankan peace offer made through the Indian government.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Lankan President Jnanis R. Jayewardene are scheduled to meet this month to discuss India's efforts to bring a peaceful end to the three-year Tamil insurgency.

A senior police officer, who did not want to be identified, told Reuters those held briefly on Saturday included V. Pirubhakaran, head of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, most powerful of the five main groups fighting for a Tamil state in northern Sri Lanka.

"We just wanted to question them," the officer said. "We have released all of them including Pirubhakaran."

The Press Trust of India news agency quoting "reliable sources" earlier said police had recovered large quantities of arms including rifles, rocket launchers and mortars.

The police official declined further details of the raids which came one week after a man was killed in a clash between militants and Madras residents.

Ten members of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front were arrested for firing automatic weapons during the Nov. 1 clash.

## Sudanese head of state arrives in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (R) — Sudan's head of state, Ahmad Ali Al Mirghani, arrived in Baghdad on the first leg of a week-long tour which will also take him to Kuwait, Arab diplomatic sources said.

In Khartoum, the official Sudanese News Agency (SUNA) said Mr. Mirghani would discuss bilateral issues and developments in the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

The diplomatic sources, however, said Mr. Mirghani was not on a Gulf war mediation mission.

Reports from Khartoum said Sudan had offered to help mediate an end to the conflict and that Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi was expected to visit Tehran soon.

## Kuwait reaffirms stand against swap of prisoners for hostages

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Kuwait on Saturday again ruled out any exchange of prisoners jailed for a string of bombings in 1983 for kidnappers held hostage in Lebanon.

"There is no contact with any party to release those detainees ... Kuwait will not accept any contact in this regard," Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah told reporters.

The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) meanwhile reported that a state security court trying five Iraqis accused of attempting to assassinate the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, in May last year would deliver its verdict on Nov. 29.

Responsibility for the attack was claimed in Beirut by the Islamic Jihad (holy war) group, which has demanded the release of 17 men jailed by Kuwait in return for freedom for its American and French hostages.

Four of the five men charged with plotting to blow up the emir in a suicide car-bomb attack, which killed five people including the would-be assassin, are still at large.

Kuwait, before and after their trial started last month, repeatedly ruled out any deal with Islamic Jihad over the 17 apparently pro-Iranian prisoners. They were jailed for 1983 blasts at the American and French embassies and state targets.

"The prisoners in Kuwait carried out bomb attacks against some embassies and vital installations, were arrested, received a fair trial and were convicted for what they did ... we have nothing to do with those detained in Beirut," Sheikh Sabah said Saturday.

Five Iraqis and a Lebanese were sentenced to death, three in their absence, for the 1983 blasts, which killed six people including an alleged bomber.

The sole defendant in custody for the car-bomb attack on the emir's motorcade, Alaa Mohammad Reda Al Atrash, pleaded innocent at both public sessions before the court moved into secret session at the prosecution's request.

Meanwhile, a Kuwaiti newspaper on Saturday accused the United States of "a new cheap policy" in the Gulf for its reported efforts to trade arms with Iran for American hostages in Lebanon.

An editorial in Al Rai Al Aam called on Gulf states to adopt a united response "to the new variables of the American policy in the region."

"The release of American hostage David Jacobson has brought to light a secret deal between the United States and Iran which has far-reaching implications and deals a severe blow to ethical standards and observed rules and conventions," the newspaper said.

## Protestant group claims explosions in Dublin

DUBLIN (AP) — An outlawed Protestant paramilitary group claimed responsibility Saturday for planting four explosive devices in Dublin and warned it would step up its campaign unless the Irish government abandoned the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Two small, grenade-like devices planted in garbage cans in the centre of Dublin exploded Friday night, causing minor fires but no injuries, police said. Two other devices, made of batteries, switches and a timing device, were found in another garbage can in a downtown shopping area and on a garbage cart nearby, police said. Army bomb disposal experts defused both devices.

The explosions came just a week before the first anniversary of the Anglo-Irish accord, which gives the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic a voice in the administration of British-ruled and Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland.

Security forces in the Irish Republic have been on alert for possible guerrilla attacks since the agreement was signed.

The province's 900,000 Protestants are strongly opposed to the accord, signed Nov. 15, 1985, by the British and Irish governments. The Protestants

argue that it was reached without consulting them, undermines their union with Britain and exposes them to interference from a foreign country.

In a coded message to the British Broadcasting Corporation in the Northern Ireland capital of Belfast, the Ulster Freedom Fighters, one of several illegal Protestant paramilitary groups, claimed responsibility for planting the explosives.

It said the devices were "designed to minimise the likelihood of injury to people, yet effectively demonstrate to the public in Eire that we are capable of delivering potential death and destruction to their doorstep if we so desire."

"We warn that if the government of Eire continues to interfere in Ulster affairs through the Anglo-Irish agreement we will, from Nov. 15, regard all Irish citizens north and south of the border as targets," the group said.

The Ulster Freedom Fighters surfaced in mid-1973 after splitting from the Ulster Defence Association, Northern Ireland's largest Protestant paramilitary group. It has claimed responsibility for the murders of Catholics and bombings of Catholic churches, schools and pubs.

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## Another low flood in River Nile tests Egyptian resilience

By Hamza Hendawi  
Reuters

CAIRO — The River Nile is testing Egypt's resilience again as hopes of a good flood have been dashed.

The annual flood of the Nile has long been the key to survival in this mostly-desert country, where ancient Egyptians sacrificed maidens to the river's god Hapi.

This year's June-to-August flood was disappointing, and Egypt's 51 million people will have to learn to do with less water.

More than 90 per cent of Egyptians live along the river's narrow green valley. Government efforts to lure people into new cities in the desert have had little success.

The mighty river, shared by eight African countries, gave Egypt adequate water last year for the first time in six years.

Irrigation Minister Essam Radi told Reuters that the Nile was expected to yield only 49 billion cubic metres of water in 1986/87, 6.5 billion less than Egypt's share under a 1959 water-sharing agreement with Sudan, its southern neighbour.

The Nile's flood depends on the

amount of rain falling on the Ethiopian highlands, one of the river's main sources. A good flood yields up to 150 billion cubic metres of water in Egypt, the most populous Nile basin country.

The late President Jamal Abdul Nasser stretched Egypt's treasury to the limit when he ordered the construction in the early 1960s of the Aswan High Dam to make maximum use of Nile water for agricultural purposes.

Radi said in an interview Egypt would try to make up for this year's shortfall from water stored behind the High Dam in Lake Nasser — the world's biggest man-made lake — increasing use of underground reservoirs and by cutting back on areas planted with rice, which consumes a lot of water.

Insisting there was no reason to fear water shortages, he said Lake Nasser, which holds an average 90 billion cubic metres, would have an all-time low of 18 billion cubic metres by the end of next July, in the 1987 flood's early stages.

The lake, which stretches across the Egyptian-Sudanese border in an area once inhabited by Nubian tribes, was said by officials to have saved Egypt from the 1984 African famine.

Egypt, whose population grows by 1.2 million every year and which imports half its food, had only 17 billion cubic metres of Nile water to use in 1983 and about 30 billion the following year. In 1985, the river yielded 60 billion cubic metres.

Radi said stringent water conservation measures will have to be introduced if low floods continue. He said 10 to 20 per cent of the country's water resources were wasted.

Like many other services and food items, drinking water is heavily subsidised in Egypt. The low price of water encourages waste and over-consumption, officials say.

Radi urged Egyptians to cut water consumption, saying farmers in particular should stick to watering schedules announced periodically by local authorities.

He said there was no foreseeable hope of extra Nile water from a major projected source in war-torn south Sudan, the Jonglei Canal, construction of which was halted two years ago.

The 350-km long canal, a joint Egyptian-Sudanese irrigation project in Upper Nile province, was designed to harness 4.7 billion cubic metres of swamp water



The River Nile — Egypt's life-line for centuries

which now evaporates and channel it into a Nile tributary.

Nearly two thirds of the waterway had been dug when southern rebels opposed to the Khartoum government abducted

several foreign construction workers in 1984.

They were later released but continued fighting between government forces and guerrillas of the rebel Sudan People's

Liberation Army (SPLA) in Upper Nile has so far prevented the resumption of work.

"Work can only resume when the southern Sudanese issue is resolved," Radi said.

## Megaproject director asks nations to 'think big'

By Jim Impoco  
The Associated Press

TOKYO — Masaki Nakajima sees flowers blooming where deserts now prevail, dams running across oceans, highways linking continents.

Nakajima, director of the Mitsubishi Research Institute, has proposed an international funding programme for massive projects that will produce something of a global facelift.

The 81-year-old Nakajima is a "pragmatic idealist" to his admirers.

His Global Infrastructure Fund (GIF) hopes to persuade world leaders and large corporations to finance 15 or so megaprojects aimed at eradicating world hunger, creating new energy sources and linking nations through vast transportation and communication networks.

While no money has yet been contributed to the fund, a host of international figures ranging from

Pope John Paul II to the late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi have endorsed the concept since Nakajima first proposed GIF in 1977.

"Over the past decade," says GIF chairman Emeritus Norio Yamamoto, "We have successfully disseminated the concept and have won recognition."

Japan is a country better known for cars and televisions than for visionaries. Nakajima reflects a shift away from the inward-looking attitude that has characterised this island-nation throughout most of its history.

"The days are long gone when Japan can afford a narrow-minded vision," says Masao Kunihiro, a Sophia University professor.

"There's a growing feeling on the part of Japanese people that we should do something for the rest of the world, and we have to work out something that doesn't reek of militarism."

One Nakajima proposal calls for the construction of a

superhighway across the Eurasian continent from central Europe to China — a 21st century version of the ancient silk road.

Other megaprojects include a Gibraltar Strait tunnel-bridge, irrigating the Sahara desert, constructing a dam across the Bering Strait, building a north-south trans-European highway and a global network of superports.

Nakajima, a former finance ministry official and an internationally known banker, admits that megaprojects won't come cheap. GIF puts the cost of financing these and other super-infrastructure projects at \$500 billion — a figure that roughly corresponds to total U.S. military expenditures during World War II, Nakajima says.

Nakajima says the bulk of GIF's funding could come from a gradual cutback in the amount of money nations spend on arms, thereby allowing the existing world economic system to follow a more peaceful and steady course.

"What we need now is a concrete and widely acceptable alternative to the escalating arms race and arms sales that keeps alive the threat of nuclear destruction," he explained.

Nakajima originally had the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in mind as a funding source, but OPEC's declining revenues as a result of a decline in oil prices forced him to reconsider.

What's in it for Japan? By advocating the concepts embodied in GIF, Nakajima feels Japan can curb criticism that its military spending and foreign aid are incommensurate with its wealth, thus shedding its image as an "economic animal."

Yamamoto, who is also research director at the Mitsubishi Research Institute, a scientific think tank, says Japan should take the initiative in contributing capital for the projects. In doing so, he says, Japan can step up its official developmental assistance

from the current figure of 0.3 per cent of its GNP to 0.7 per cent within the next several years.

Japan has not made any formal pledges to GIF. But Nakajima says the GIF study club of Japan, which consists of influential industrialists, bureaucrats and intellectuals, is currently holding talks with the powerful Keidanren, the Japan federation of economic organisations, concerning how much "start up" money Japan should contribute to the fund.

Former Keidanren chairman, Toshio Doko, is one of the club's 20 members, and corporate members include Nippon Steel, Toshiba, Fuji Bank and the Mitsubishi Research Institute.

Kunihiro says Nakajima was a "voice in the wilderness" in Japan until his ideas started to draw attention in Europe and America. "This has happened time and again in Japan," Kunihiro grumbled. "A Japanese person advocating something falling on

deaf ears. But when a proposal like Nakajima's is heeded to outside Japan, then the Japanese people all of a sudden discover or rediscover it."

Nakajima gained national recognition two years ago when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone applauded his efforts during a Diet (parliament) session.

The first Global Infrastructure Projects Conference, a gathering of about 60 scientists, businessmen and intellectuals from four continents, was held in Anchorage, Alaska, this July.

All participants signed a "declaration" endorsing Nakajima's concepts. Some even came up with a few of their own. Harold Heinze, the president of Aroo Alaska Inc., for example, proposed building a road from Alaska's Prudhoe Bay to Norway via the North Pole that would shorten trade routes between North America and Northern Europe.

## Blacks fear South Africa resuming forced removals

By Adrian Croft  
Reuters

OUKASIE, South Africa — South Africa's decision to abolish the black township of Oukasi has aroused suspicions that it may be resuming "forced removals" — one of the hallmarks of old-style apartheid.

The government announced last week that Oukasi, a poverty-stricken community of 10,000 near the northern town of Brits, had officially ceased to exist and its people must move to the new town of Lethlabile, 25 km away.

Oukasi residents, who want the township upgraded, have vowed to resist any move. But they fear officials may arrive with trucks and bulldozers to clear the 55-year-old township.

Pretoria's decision has brought accusations from civil rights

groups that it has gone back on a promise made in February, 1985 to end the forced removal of blacks.

"It's a reversal of policy," said Alan Morris, a field worker for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee. "This is the most crude and blatant example of a forced removal."

"The government's action reveals a very significant swing back to the right," he said.

The Johannesburg Star newspaper said that events at Oukasi were a familiar story which South Africa had hoped never to hear again.

"Must the country be put through yet another forced removal trauma?" it asked in an editorial.

According to former cooperation and development minister Piet Koonhof, nearly two million blacks were relocated

between 1960 and 1984 for a variety of reasons.

About a million people were moved from one township to another, 490,000 were moved to tribal homelands and another 18,000 to make way for infrastructure development projects, Koonhof said.

Another 460,000 blacks were moved for "ideological reasons," he said. This was to clear "black spots" — black-owned land in white-designated areas — and "badly situated areas," townships too close to white suburbs.

An academic study by the Surplus People Project gave a far higher estimate in 1983. They said 3,522,900 people had been moved between 1960 and 1982.

John Kane Berman, director of the independent South African Institute of Race Relations, said Pretoria's stated position was that people would only be moved

voluntarily.

There was clearly resistance from many Oukasi residents "so it would indicate that the government is not adhering very strictly to its earlier undertakings," he said.

"I smell a rat because this government's long track record of forcing people to move is as plain as a pikestaff for all the world to see," Kane Berman told Reuters. Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said Oukasi was being abolished because it was unhygienic and would cost too much to upgrade.

He said the move had been agreed by Oukasi's black town council and 1,505 families had already left voluntarily. But Oukasi residents say councillors do not have their support and were among the first to move to Lethlabile.

They argue that Oukasi could be upgraded at reasonable cost and the real reason for moving the township is to provide space for the expanding white suburbs of Brits, only a few hundred metres from the township.

Many residents do not want to move to Lethlabile because it is far from jobs in Brits and because they fear it may be incorporated into the normally independent tribal homeland of Bophuthatswana, stripping them of South African citizenship.

Oukasi resembles a war zone with piles of rubble marking the spots where families have moved out. As soon as they left, the local authority moved in with bulldozers to raze the homes.

Oukasi has no tarred roads, no electricity and no sewerage system. Wrecked vehicles litter spaces between the tiny brick houses and shacks made of wood

and corrugated iron.

The sites of some of the old houses have been cleared and made into "parks" with names like "Survival Park" and "Ha re Lethlabile (we're not going to Lethlabile) park."

Despite the poverty, few of the remaining residents are tempted by the much cleaner township of Lethlabile, where people build their own homes on sites equipped with a toilet and water.

Schoolteacher Nomma Monyane said she wanted to stay in Oukasi "because I was born here. It reminds me of many things... my father's grave is up there."

"I would like to stay here. But if I'm forced I don't know what to do," she said.

"Maybe because they say they have made some reforms... they will listen if we try to plead with them," she said.

## Egypt launches 15-year plan to cut population growth

By Dalia Baligh  
The Associated Press

CAIRO, Egypt — The government is sending emissaries to villages, broadcasting cartoons on television and airing sing-along jingles on radio in its first long-term birth control programme.

Some estimates have Egypt's population soaring to a 75 million by the turn of the century. Officials say they will consider the 15-year effort to persuade families to use contraceptives a success if it holds the population to 67 million.

The television campaign features two cartoon personalities: Abu-Keteir, or father of many, with 10 children and Mr. Farahat, Mr. Happiness, with two children.

In the cartoons, Abu-Keteir has too little money to feed his children. His wife, who is in poor health, constantly complains.

Mr. Farahat has an ideal family life.

The cartoon's slogan: "A small family equals a better life."

Warnings of a population problem were sounded as early as the 1920s in Egypt but went unheeded, largely because of religious sensitivity. Islam and Christianity oppose sterilisation and abortion as birth control. Private, voluntary birth-control centres and government projects were low-key and not given a high priority.

The result today: 51 million people, an additional million every eight months. The soaring population is blamed for everything from overcrowded buses to the falling economy.

Egypt is mostly desert, with the people crammed into the 4 per cent of the country along the Nile River. Official figures show a population density in one section of Cairo of 56,000 per square mile (140,000 per sq km).

President Hosni Mubarak's government has allocated \$765 million for the new plan. The United States is helping with a 120-million-dollar grant. The goal is to lower Egypt's 2.7 per cent rate of population growth to 2.1 per cent by 2002.

"We can never stop it," said Fawzy Gadallah, deputy director of the government's National Population Council. "What we hope to do is reduce the rate of growth gradually, which can be done only through developing and educating society and getting

them to use family planning methods."

By tradition, responsibility for child-raising falls on women, and birth control is often left to women. The media campaign targets both sexes, but discussion about specific birth control methods mostly is focused on women. They are urged to use the pill, the intrauterine device and foam. Condoms are suggested for men.

Official figures show that although 85 per cent of married women know of and approve family planning methods, only 30 per cent actually use contraceptives. In rural areas, where more than half the people live, that figure is no more than 8 per cent.

Moshira El Shaffie, project deputy director at the ministry of health, blamed the discrepancy on weaknesses in the government's birth control education programme. She said the ministry chooses women peasants from each village, trains them in birth control and sends them back to educate others. Previously, the programme was not extensive, but she said the 15-year plan contains money for expansion.

Besides the personal contact and broadcasts, the government has taken out newspaper and magazine advertisements and gives religious lectures to persuade Egyptian peasants to use contraceptives. The target is a national usage level of 50 per cent. Galal El Rashidy of state information service, said the media campaign stresses the importance of family planning for the health of the mother and her children. The campaign is designed to drive home the concept that using contraceptives violates neither Islamic nor Coptic Christian tenets.

The job won't be easy. Almost three-fourths of Egyptian women are illiterate. Custom stands in the way because many Egyptians consider children, especially boys, proof of a husband's virility and relish them as a source of income.

The programme also extensively uses clerics to explain to the faithful that Islam and Christianity are not against using contraceptives.

Mubarak injected himself into the drive for family planning by forming and becoming chairman of the National Population Council.

## Soviet film depicts effects of Stalin terror

By Alison Smale  
The Associated Press

MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet film believed to be the first to depict Stalin's terror and its effects on society 50 years later is stunning audiences after two years on the censor's shelf.

Made in Josef Stalin's native republic of Georgia, the film titled "Pokanyaniye" (Confession) opened this month in the capital of Tbilisi, where a Western visitor said it is the talk of the town.

It also has been screened for selected audiences in Moscow, including a showing at the society of artists on Oct. 29 attended by the Associated Press.

The film tells the story of a middle-aged Soviet woman put on trial for disturbing the grave of a secret police official who had destroyed her family years before. Throughout the 2½-hour production, director Tengiz Abuladze uses costumes and surrealism to differentiate the film's story line from the Soviet Union of the 1930s and the 1980s.

Although the film never mentions by name Stalin, or his feared KGB chief, Lavrenti Beria, no Soviet audience could mistake the message: That the country has failed to confront Stalinism and its consequences.

"I've never seen anything like it in my life," said a middle-aged Moscow woman after Oct. 29th screening. "You can't say it's a good film, it's just stunning."

"It's terrifying," shuddered a younger woman. Soviet authorities have loosened the reins on creative arts over the last 18 months, permitting the release of several films that were suppressed for years.

But none of the works are as iconoclastic as "Confession."

In 1956, three years after Stalin's death, Nikita S. Khrushchev denounced his predecessor before the Communist Party leadership for abusing power. Stalin's name was erased from public monuments and his body removed from the Lenin mausoleum on Red Square and reburied in a less prominent spot at the Kremlin wall.

But Stalin is still revered by many Soviets, particularly for his wartime leadership.

"Confession" opens in a kitchen in Georgia where a middle-aged woman is baking cakes. After she reads of the death of a party official who resembles Beria, the action switches to the burial of the official, known as

Varian. Varian's family is upset when his body is dug up and dumped in the garden. This is repeated three times before the terrified family catches the grave robber, who turns out to be the woman baker.

Put on trial, the woman defends herself by recalling her childhood under the thumb of Varian, a black-clad figure with Hitler-like moustache and Beria's trademark pince-nez and bulging neck.

In a flashback, Varian befriends the girl's father, an artist who arouses suspicion demanding that an electric power station be removed from a local church closed by the atheist government.

The father is arrested. The girl and her mother — like many other women looking for vanished relatives — wait for news. But an impersonal voice intones: "Transferred. No address."

A demented woman screams: "Just tell me he is dead, tell me he is dead."

The frantic heroine and her mother learn that a shipment of logs at the local railway station has prisoners' names and addresses etched on the trunks.

But, in the film's most harrowing scene, they search the logs in vain. Another woman, finding her relative's address on one trunk, caresses it.

The girl, meanwhile, plays with wood shavings as she watches a machine mash into pulp the logs that symbolise the prisoners. After other friends disappear, the girl's mother is seized. The flashback ends with the screams of mother and daughter.

Back in the present, the woman tells the court that, if freed, she will dig up Varian again. "To bury him is to hide what he did," she says.

Varian's son, frightened by the disclosures, tries to arrange to have the woman put into a mental hospital.

Varian's grandson, symbolic of Soviet youth who know little about Stalin's terror, is horrified by his grandfather's deeds.

"Times were different then, it was a difficult time," his father explains. "Your grandfather never killed anyone with his own hands."

Eventually, the grandson commits suicide, and his father exhumes Varian and hurls the corpse into a ravine.

The film ends with a shocking revelation: All the action is the woman's fantasy, and society has not dealt with Stalinism.

## Amsterdam's cannabis coffeeshops assume responsibility

By Emma Robson  
Reuters

AMSTERDAM — A gentleman in a pin-striped suit pockets a packet of choice Thai marijuana and walks out of a coffeeshop on Amsterdam's central square, leaving a crowd of regulars puffing on joints and sipping juices and milkshakes.

"You get all sorts of people

coming here to buy stuff," says the in-house cannabis salesman Bert. "Bankers, lawyers, doctors, T.V. people, councilors, even families come in for their supplies."

Once a police station, now Amsterdam's largest coffeeshop on the central Leidseplein, the Bulldog runs a multi-million guilder business which draws hundreds of tourists.

Anyone found with up to 30 grammes (one ounce) of cannabis

is technically guilty of a minor offence, but charges are rarely laid and prosecution virtually unknown. In any case, the maximum penalty for such a small amount is two years in prison or a 500 guilder (\$222) fine.

A 1976 law draws a distinction between narcotics, and drugs considered to have a lower risk, such as cannabis products. But the government warns that these have harmful effects too, as do tobacco

and alcohol.

Those found exceeding the 30-gramme limit by selling, delivering, dealing or growing larger quantities of cannabis, however, are seriously penalised.

Of the country's estimated 600 "coffeeshops" where marijuana and hashish are sold and openly consumed, Amsterdam has 350.

"Alcohol and dope is not always a good combination. It is now available in some coffeeshops, but

it is important for people to know how to smoke and drink without feeling ill," said Henk de Vries, who pioneered the coffeeshop concept.

De Vries, who runs the main Bulldog cafe as well as four branches in the capital, said that over their 12-year history his bars had gradually shaken off their illegal, taboo image.

"The Bulldog is a social service and a whole philosophy. In the sections of the cafe where we serve alcohol we have to close by law at one a.m. By making the dealing area a dry zone we can open our doors to people until three in the morning," said de Vries.

But de Vries is firmly against hard drugs. Hard drug addicts and children under 16 are kept out, and members of staff are fired if they use cocaine.

In a corner behind the door, Bert, once a computer programmer, quietly runs a more lucrative occupation. "Good stuff that Lebanese hash," he says, pointing to a menu on the wall bearing prices and names of 17 varieties of cannabis.

"Try some," he said offering a scroll of slow-burning weed. "I've been smoking seven joints a day for 10 years and it hasn't done me any harm. Drink is worse, I'm sure," he added.

The atmosphere is relaxed and the clientele very mixed. A couple of middle-aged men are nibbling banana "spacecake," dosed liberally with hashish, while a lone teenage girl sits at the bar eating natural yoghurt.

"There is never a fight in the

Bulldog. The customers and staff are too decent and sweet for that. By smoking hash or grass you get friendly, not aggressive," said de Vries.

Amsterdam police agree that the city's coffeeshops are relatively trouble-free, though hard drugs have been found on the premises. Alcohol causes more problems, a police spokeswoman told Reuters.

"We have a limited police force and problems with prison space. Our first priority is to deal with hard drugs and to investigate cases of organised crime, the spokeswoman said.

Even if the Dutch government changed its drugs policy to bring it more in line with the rest of Europe, the coffeeshops would not be badly hit, de Vries said.

He said that of his income, the drugs side only represents about five per cent.

"We sell full meals, T-shirts and drinks too. The catering and bar side is doing very well," said de Vries.

Much of the Bulldog's profits fund social schemes such as free parties, sports activities, professional training schemes and food distribution programmes for the socially deprived.

Amsterdam's council does not see the role coffeeshops play in city life as negative.

"We don't see it as dangerous to have soft drugs sold in coffeeshops and we don't believe that soft drugs lead to hard drugs. This idea has not been backed up by our research," Rienk Hoff, the council's drug specialist said.

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INTER-CONTINENTAL

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## Iraq signs trade accords with France and Pakistan

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq and France have signed an accord on economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation. The agreement came at the end of the ninth session of the joint Iraqi-French committee on economic cooperation. The two sides expressed their readiness to further expand their existing trade, scientific and technical relations.

The agreement includes a programme for bilateral cooperation due to come into effect next year.

In Islamabad, it was announced that Iraq and Pakistan have signed an economic cooperation agreement which will enable them to increase the value of their bilateral trade from the present \$5 million a year to \$50 million.

Pakistani Planning Minister Mahbubul Haq said in a press statement that Pakistan would import oil and fertilizers from Iraq and export 19 categories of goods in exchange, including cotton and textiles products, carpets and machinery.

Pakistan, he added, had also agreed to accept payment on a two-year deferred basis.

In addition, Pakistan will train about 50 Iraqi technicians in agriculture and poultry breeding, and in turn, use the services of more Pakistani construction companies.

Meanwhile, a Soviet official in Baghdad said that trade between Iraq and the Soviet Union has exceeded \$1.5 billion in the last five years.

A Soviet embassy spokesman told a news conference at the Soviet pavilion at the Baghdad International Fair that bilateral economic and technical cooperation had expanded considerably since the signing of a friendship treaty in 1972.

He said Soviet participation in the fair was a further demonstration of the developing relations between the two countries.

Major Soviet exports to Iraq include heavy machinery and equipment.

Some 55 countries and more than 1,500 business firms are taking part in this year's fair, billed as one of the biggest trade events in the Middle East.

On the other hand, banking sources in Bahrain said that Commercial banks have partially rejected an Iraqi request to defer repayments on a \$500 million loan and will demand Baghdad makes some cash available before agreeing to a rescheduling, banking sources said Saturday.

A meeting of banks in the syndicate in Paris earlier last week reviewed an Iraqi request for a two-year deferral of four outstanding principal payments totalling \$285 million.

But the banks decided that at least part of the first of those payments — \$71 million that should have been paid on Sept. 29 — must be paid.

In return, they would be willing to delay repayment of the three remaining instalments for two years.

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (I.T.) — The following table summarizes trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Nov. 1, '86 and ending Wednesday, Nov. 5, '86. (Figures in Jordanian dinars)

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
<b>Banking and financial institutions</b>					
Industrial Development Bank	1050	1449	1.380	1.380	1.000
Petra Bank	3407	8006	2.350	2.350	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	906	1985	2.210	2.200	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	10017	19369	1.950	1.940	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	2411	3231	1.330	1.340	1.000
Housing Bank	2152	3512	1.630	1.630	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	171	4967	29.000	29.000	5.000
Bank of Jordan	273	4918	17.950	18.150	5.000
Arab Bank	1020	13762	135.000	134.500	10.000
Jordan National Bank	5550	14469	2.600	2.610	1.000
Jordan Investment House for Development	4990	3743	0.750	0.750	1.000
Islamic Investment House	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	7096	5925	1.340	1.350	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	185313	59357	0.790	0.820	1.000
National Financial Investments	600	786	1.300	1.310	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	1460	832	0.570	0.570	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	2701	2529	0.940	0.930	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Al Mashrek Exchange	—	—	—	—	10.000
Bank of Jordan (New Issue)	4183	70791	17.000	17.300	5.000
<b>Insurance and reinsurance</b>					
Jordan French Insurance	2483	7103	2.870	2.850	1.000
REFOCO Life Insurance	865	358	0.910	0.920	1.000
Jordan Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	5399	4319	0.800	0.800	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	10000	7500	0.750	0.750	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	250	250	0.980	1.000	1.000
Arabian Seas Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Philadelpia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	1085	1572	1.400	1.440	1.000
Petra Jordan Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	16667	12641	0.750	0.770	1.000
Universal Insurance	2000	1400	0.700	0.700	1.000
General Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Al-Tadris Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
<b>Services and industries</b>					
Darco for Housing and Investment	5100	3010	0.590	0.590	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqaroo)	6350	3042	0.490	0.500	1.000
Management and Consultancy	10000	1700	0.480	0.420	1.000
Arab Development and Investment	—	—	—	—	1.000
General Investment	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	4277	2990	0.690	0.710	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	39462	7840	0.690	0.700	1.000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Ta'jeeroo	86742	20506	1.000	0.870	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	3454	5457	1.580	1.580	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	400	385	1.000	0.950	1.000
Arab International Hotels	42100	15818	0.380	0.370	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	514	2419	4.500	4.800	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	10750	9117	0.850	0.860	1.000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	1900	651	0.330	0.340	1.000
Jordan Dairy	11726	14069	1.200	1.190	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	1235	2898	2.350	2.350	1.000
Intermediate Pharmaceutical Industries	33305	21182	0.590	0.650	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	—	—	—	—	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	3675	6454	1.770	1.740	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	50	235	4.700	4.700	1.000
Aladdin Industries	85412	58880	0.650	0.720	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	34637	34410	0.980	1.000	1.000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	400	1624	4.060	4.070	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	550	570	1.040	1.040	1.000
Chemical Industries	5400	5616	1.050	1.040	1.000
Jordan Industries and March (JIMCO)	13800	6880	0.500	0.500	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	643	947	1.480	1.470	1.000
National Steel Industries	8000	10880	1.350	1.360	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	1600	1214	0.760	0.750	1.000
General Mining	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	1667	12087	7.220	7.270	5.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	8550	1726	0.210	0.200	1.000
National Industries	9232	6601	0.710	0.730	1.000
Arab Paper Covert and Trading	7800	2028	0.260	0.260	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	2080	1964	1.010	0.980	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	24354	32429	1.330	1.340	1.000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	1376	3787	2.750	2.760	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Industries and March (JIMCO)	635	413	0.650	0.650	1.000
Jordan Tanning	735	1286	1.760	1.750	1.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	—	—	—	—	5.000
Jordan Brewery	2275	8090	3.300	3.600	1.000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	12950	10878	0.860	0.840	1.000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	6100	4757	0.780	0.780	1.000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	2224	1329	0.580	0.600	1.000

## Spain cuts fuel prices

MADRID (R) — The Spanish government, wrestling against inflation, cut the price of petrol and other fuels Friday for the second time this year. Government spokesman Javier Solana said from Saturday motorists would pay four pesetas (three cents) less for a litre of petrol, taking the price of 97-octane petrol to 78 pesetas (57 cents) and 92-octane to 72 pesetas (52 cents).

After a 1.1 per cent jump in consumer prices in September, inflation is running at 9.5 per cent, well above the eight per cent target for 1986 set by the Socialist administration. Mr. Solana said Friday's reductions would keep inflation for the whole year to 8.5 per cent. The cabinet also ordered cuts in the prices of diesel, fuel oil and naphtha, and butane gas for domestic use. These reductions would lower transport and energy costs for industry and relieve pressure for future price increases, Mr. Solana said.

## Cyprus lures foreign capital

NICOSIA (R) — Cyprus will ease the way for foreign firms to invest on the island in a bid to attract high technology projects, an official statement said Friday. The council of ministers approved streamlined investment procedures for new product industries and for a free trade industrial zone already operating at Larnaca, it said. Cyprus has no investment laws at present, only guidelines which favour projects with more than 50 per cent of the equity owned by Cypriots.

The new policy will ease the way for foreigners to invest 100 per cent in new products projects, especially for computers, telecommunications and electronic parts. "It's about time we got out of traditional sectors of the economy, mainly labour-intensive and service industries," a senior economic expert said. "Even in traditional sectors, foreigners will be allowed to invest up to 24 per cent in those with excess capacity and over 49 per cent in those without."

The statement said a foreign investments advisory committee will be set up to attract foreign capital, especially from emigre, Cypriot businessmen.

## Lebanese lira sinks further

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese pound fell further against the dollar on Friday despite government moves to stem the slide, dealers said. The pound, which has lost more than 60 per cent in value this year, closed at 51.70/\$2.10 to the dollar, compared with 51.00/\$1.50 at Thursday's close. Dealers said they blamed speculators for the latest fall, which followed a meeting on Thursday at which Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Finance Minister Camille Chamoun decided to set up a panel to recommend measures to bolster the economy.

## S. Arabia urges cooperation among all oil producers

RIYADH (AP) — Saudi Arabia has called for cooperation from OPEC and non-OPEC countries to help push up oil prices to \$18 a barrel.

It also reported contacts aimed at winning the support of producers outside the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for the new drive to stabilise the oil market.

Acting Oil Minister Hisham Nazer, in a statement issued late Friday, said the kingdom would stick to its OPEC production quota of 4.35 million barrels per day through the end of 1986.

"It is certain that the proposed price of \$18 a barrel cannot be attained except by the adherence of all OPEC member states to their production quotas," Sheikh Nazer said in the statement distributed by the official Saudi Press Agency.

"Saudi Arabia is currently pursuing necessary contacts with oil producers outside OPEC to enlist their cooperation for the success of the new drive," Sheikh Nazer said.

"The kingdom is hopeful that the response from these states will go a great deal toward stabilising the oil markets," he added. The agency said Sheikh Nazer's statement was in reaction to reports that the kingdom would be increasing its output.

Sheikh Nazer, who is the kingdom's planning minister, was named to the oil ministry in place of Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani on Oct. 30. The move has been widely interpreted as signalling the kingdom's interest in firm efforts to drive up oil prices through production restraints.

Failure of OPEC members to abide by their quotas and unrestrained production by non-OPEC producers led to a glut on world markets that sent prices tumbling early this year.

Sheikh Nazer's first act after his appointment was to call for an emergency meeting of the OPEC pricing committee to discuss means of raising the price per barrel to \$18 by the end of the year. Prices are currently in the range of \$13-\$15 a barrel.

The pricing panel, which includes the oil ministers from Kuwait, Libya and Ecuador, is to meet before the next full OPEC ministerial session scheduled for Dec. 11 in Geneva. The ministers are expected to work out a long-term production accord that would go into effect in January.

At present, the group is guided by an interim agreement that went into effect Sept. 1. It restricts output for 12 of the members to 13.8 million barrels per day. The 13th member, Iraq, was left to produce freely, and its current production is in the range of two million barrels a day.

## U.N. report sees no end to global shipping crisis

GENEVA (AP) — Some 25 per cent of the world's merchant fleet is idle or not used enough and there is a 40 per cent excess in shipbuilding capacity, a U.N. report said Friday.

It said those were symptoms of a persistent crisis in global shipping. Ship orders have continued at high levels despite a rapidly rising amount of surplus tonnage, the report said. Predictions are that world shipping needs will not increase substantially in the foreseeable future, threatening to prolong the decade-old crisis, it said.

A major factor promoting excess shipyard capacity are government subsidies to save hard-pressed shipbuilders, which totalled \$4-\$5 billion annually in recent years, it said.

The world fleet grew from 546.3 million deadweight tons in 1975 to 664.8 million tons in 1985, a period marked by a recession in the industry. Meanwhile, excess tonnage jumped from 8.9 per cent to 24.3 per cent, the report said.

A group of some 120 developing countries saw their share of the world merchant fleet rise to only 8.8 per cent by last year from 3.7 per cent in 1970, it said. The group excludes major Third World shipping countries Brazil, Hong Kong, India, South Korea and Singapore.

The report was prepared by the U.N. conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the main forum for the North-South economic dialogue.

Some observers see the crisis continuing until the end of the century, said Mr. Abdul Rahman Bouayad of Morocco, head of UNCTAD's shipping division.

"Even the best-off shipyards now are extremely vulnerable," he told reporters.

Subsidies are equivalent to about a quarter of the price of new ships delivered in recent years, the report said.

It cited a "wide combination of protectionist and support measures to both shipping and shipbuilding."

To combat the "large and continuing imbalance between the demand for and supply of tonnage," it called for "drastic reductions" in shipbuilding capacity in addition to a 20 per cent cut in the past decade.

It also suggested scrapping of old ships and a reduction of new orders.

The report is to be discussed at a two-week meeting starting Monday of UNCTAD's 101-nation shipping committee, the main international body for helping coordinate shipping policies.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 9, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Although the early morning is likely to find you at cross purposes with what you had intended for the day, this soon lifts and you can make new plans.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Forget that problem that has been annoying you for some time and go after something that will bring pleasure.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A stubborn partner could cause you trouble so get busy at your work and avoid an argument.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan just how to get into valuable and worthwhile new activities and drop that long-time problem.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Study how to keep the promises you have made and take the right action without wavering.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get in touch with outside partners. Your home plans may not work out as you had planned. Take it in stride.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try a new system that can improve your skills at work. Cement better relations with a fellow worker.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get to the beauty or barber shop of your choice and look more charming. Be direct, yet calm, with your mate.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) The evening would be the best time for having guests in. Make sure that everything there is sparkling.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try to see one you are fond of but have not seen in a long time. Take it easy tonight and be happy.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A good day to analyze where you are headed. Rid yourself of whatever deters your progress.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Tap your subconscious and bring out those original qualities you sometimes express.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You are wondering what to do to gain your finest ambition. Take some action and all will be fine.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she is apt to do everything just a little different from others, so do not try to change your progeny since this will bring more success during the lifetime. One with a great deal of energy, but it will have to be channeled in the right directions. Find the forte here.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Alito Mico

ACROSS

1 Fix the salad

10 — Lin

14 Western silence

15 Hunter in the sky

16 far, airline

17 Rights proclaimed by FDR

20 Corned

21 Olive-green bird

22 Follow: suit

23 Fish sauce

25 Regal housing

28 Crosspiece

32 — Bator

33 Enamel

34 Silent ascent

36 Expansionist's belief

40 Rainbow

41 Take the stomp

42 Jot

43 Way to roll along

45 Gave a poor review to

47 Moslem priest

48 100%

49 NCO

52 Handpicks

56 LBJ's dream

60 Unapologetic

61 Old Eng. coin

62 Festival

63 Neb. measure

64 Fecund or sedge

65 Terminate



# Enrile promises to prevent coup while Aquino is abroad

MANILA (R) — President Corazon Aquino said Saturday that outspokenly critical Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had personally promised her to do all he could to prevent a coup while she visited Japan next week.

Meeting with reporters as rumours swirled around Manila that forces loyal to Mr. Enrile were being ordered to a coup bid on Thursday by Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos, Mrs. Aquino said she met Mr. Enrile Friday night and discussed the issue.

Asked about the coup rumours, Mrs. Aquino said, "Yes, we talked about that. I just said 'just assure me that nothing happens while I am in Japan.' I told him that and he said that he was going to do his best."

Mrs. Aquino, who leaves on Monday for a four-day visit to Japanese leaders, said her meeting with Mr. Enrile lasted about two hours.

Of all her cabinet ministers, Mr. Enrile is the most critical of her handling of the government and two of Manila's 24 daily newspapers reported that Gen. Ramos held a series of meetings

with Mr. Enrile to dissuade him from toppling the government while Mrs. Aquino was in Japan. The military, the Defence Ministry and the presidency dismissed the reports as rumours.

The reports sparked a round of frantic phone calls between Tokyo and Manila to find out if Mrs. Aquino still planned her Japanese visit on Monday, informed sources said.

Mrs. Aquino dismissed the coup rumour Friday, declared her trip was still on and said that a military "red alert" that was to go into effect Saturday was routine since there has been one every weekend since she came to power in February.

The question of whether a "red alert" actually went into effect produced both denials and affirmations. Reporters going into the presidential palace were thoroughly searched and

informed it was because of the alert.

A military spokesman said that while security was tightened the "red alert" was not due to start until Mrs. Aquino leaves on Monday.

Quoting unnamed military sources, the Manila Chronicle and Malaya newspapers said Saturday that Gen. Ramos had prevailed on an Enrile-led group not to pursue its plan to topple the Aquino government.

The Chronicle said the plan called for a commando strike force to seize strategic utilities, radio and television stations and power and communication facilities while Mrs. Aquino was in Tokyo seeking \$1.6 billion in economic aid.

One military officer close to Mr. Enrile told Reuters there was absolutely no plot to seize power. "There is no coup plot. But there is a groundswell from officers pressing for more definitive policy (on the Communist insurgency) from the government. Other people interpret this as discontent which they think could trigger a coup," he said.

Mr. Enrile and Gen. Ramos led the civilian-backed military revolt that swept Mrs. Aquino to power and ousted former strongman Ferdinand Marcos. Mr. Enrile has become a frequent critic of Mrs. Aquino in recent weeks.

The president said Friday of the red alert: "I guess this is standard operating procedure to make sure everybody is in camp or report to the camp where they are expected to be."

Col. Honesto Isleta, chief spokesman for Gen. Ramos, said: "If there were plotters, then arrest could have been made. But you cannot even identify who these alleged plotters are so how can you take action?"

One foreign diplomat told Reuters that while a coup may not be in the planning stage, there was enough opposition in the military to Mrs. Aquino's effort to achieve a ceasefire with Communist rebels to guarantee discontent, possibly followed by some measures signalling opposition. "Maybe something is going on to electrify the air. But the problem in the Philippines is that it is hard to separate fact from fiction," the diplomat said.

## Pravda urges better ties with Albania

MOSCOW (R) — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda issued a new appeal Saturday for improved ties between the Soviet Union and Albania, the Stalinist state with which relations have been severed since the early 1960s.

In an article marking the 45th anniversary of the Albanian Workers' Party, Pravda said: "The USSR favours the normalisation of Soviet-Albanian relations on the basis of strict

respect for equality, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit."

"The Soviet Union believes that if there were reasons for a deterioration in relations in the past, such reasons are no longer there."

The newspaper said it regretted that the Albanian party had reaffirmed a negative approach to ties with Moscow at its congress,

which began this week in Tirana.

Moscow and Tirana broke relations in 1961 because of strong ideological differences. The Soviet Union has said often it is willing to restore links but its advances have been rejected.

The Soviet press has published occasional articles on aspects of Albanian life, generally shunning political subjects and avoiding criticism since Ramiz Alia replaced the late Enver Hoxha as party leader in April 1985.

## Nakasone arrives in China

PEKING (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived in Peking Saturday for a two-day visit expected to emphasise the marked improvement in Sino-Japanese relations over the past year.

Mr. Nakasone, who last visited China in March, 1984, will meet the three top Chinese leaders during his 25-hour stay, including Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader.

China's large trade deficit with Japan and Chinese interest in attracting more Japanese investment are expected to top the agenda of the talks.

Political problems that last year threatened to damage the sensitive Peking-Tokyo relationship have been overcome, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Students in at least three Chinese cities demonstrated last year against a flood of Japanese imports and a visit by Mr. Nakasone to a Tokyo shrine that honours Japan's war dead, including a number of war criminals.

"Nakasone has not visited the Yasukuni shrine this year taking into account international relations," a Japanese embassy spokesman said.

Last December, Mr. Deng warned that China would not tolerate another year of trade deficit with Japan.

Japan's trade surplus with China, \$5.99 billion in the whole of 1985, fell to \$2.59 billion in the first eight months of this year.

Japanese officials admit this deficit is still substantial, but say Chinese officials no longer view it in the confrontational terms of last year.

"China is now anxious to attract foreign investment. Their main intention now is to further that aim rather than to point up trade deficits with any individual countries," one Japanese official told Reuters.

Mr. Nakasone went from Peking airport straight to the future site of a mostly Tokyo financed Sino-Japanese Youth Centre on the outskirts of the Chinese capital.

He and Party Chief Hu Yaobang laid a foundation stone for the centre, to be completed in 1989 and consisting of a hotel, sports and cultural facilities.

## 5 Americans sentenced for plot to buy arms for IRA

BOSTON (R) — Five men have been given prison sentences ranging from six to 18 months for their part in a plot to buy arms for the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

The five, all Americans, were sentenced in a district court here Friday night after earlier pleading guilty to conspiracy to violate the arms export control act.

They were arrested with two others on May 20 near a U.S. Air Force base in Bedford, Massachusetts, as they tried to buy 100 M-16 automatic rifles, 500 rounds of ammunition and one surface-to-air missile from an undercover Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent.

The arrests were made as the result of a year long "sting" operation by the FBI and the air force's Office of Strategic

Information, a federal spokesman said.

Stiffest prison sentence, 18 months, was handed down to John McDonald, 37, of Boston, who law officials said was the ringleader of the group.

His brother, Steven McDonald, 34, and Roy Willey, 27, received sentences of one year with six months suspended, and John Fitzgerald, 29, James Boyle, 35, each got six month sentences.

Another member of the group, Michael McGaughlin, 27, also pleaded guilty and will be sentenced next Friday.

Another man, Kiernan Hughes, 24, from Belfast, is being held pending deportation proceedings. All those involved were from Boston, apart from Hughes.

## Gonzalez starts Latin American tour

MADRID, Spain (AP) — Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez left Saturday on a nine-day tour of three Latin American nations during which he was expected to seek from Cuban President Fidel Castro the release of an ex-Spanish guerrilla leader imprisoned since 1955.

The trip to Ecuador, Peru and Cuba was to have taken place in July 1985 to coincide with the inauguration of Peruvian President Alan Garcia.

But Mr. Gonzalez abruptly changed his plans, claiming a need to remain in Madrid to oversee preparation of the 1986 budget, after Mr. Castro vehemently criticised Spain's planned celebration in 1992 of the 500th anniversary of the voyage of Christopher Columbus to the new world.

The Cuban leader said the "imperialist venture" that resulted in "the exploitation of millions" and the wiping out of native Americans in Cuba was nothing to celebrate.

Diplomatic sources say Mr. Castro, who has been trying for an official invitation to Spain ever since Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez became the first Spanish head of government to visit the Caribbean island in 1978, subsequently toned down his rhetoric and made known he might consider the release from prison of Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, a former comrade-in-arms.

Mr. Gonzalez, a vice-president in the Socialist International who was responsible for Latin American affairs before his election as Spanish Prime Minister in October 1982, will be one of only a few Western leaders to make an official visit to Cuba since the 1959 revolution.

He will be in Ecuador on Nov. 8-11 and in Peru on Nov. 11-13. Spain is also seeking indemnisation for the property of 3,151 Spaniards confiscated when Mr. Castro toppled the government of Fulgencio Batista and seized power in 1959. The former owners are seeking \$350 million in compensation. Cuba has been willing to offer only \$30 million.

Gutierrez Menoyo, 51, left Spain for Cuba in 1948 and joined the fight against Batista in 1957. He was arrested in 1965 and sentenced to 30 years in prison for betraying the revolution. In 1973, he received a second 25-year sentence.

Cuban exiles in Madrid say he has suffered torture in prison and is in poor health. Cuba's \$362-million debt to Spain is expected to figure in the discussions Mr. Gonzalez and Mr. Castro and their advisers are scheduled to hold at one of the Cuban leader's secluded residences away from Havana during the Nov. 13-16 visit.

## Malaysia will not contest legal challenge by reporter

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — The Malaysian government will not contest a legal challenge by Asian Wall Street Journal reporter Raphael Pura against his expulsion from the country in September, an official of the high court said Saturday.

She told Reuters that the government said in a letter to the court Friday that it would not oppose Pura's challenge which is due to be heard in the high court on Nov. 13.

permits of Pura, 40, and another Kuala Lumpur-based journalist reporter John Berthelsen, 49, on Sept. 26 for breaching "its liberal attitude towards the press" and gave the two Americans two days to leave the country.

It also banned distribution of the journal for three months.

The court official said the government stated it would not contest Pura's challenge in the light of a supreme court ruling last Monday quashing the expulsion order against Berthelsen.

**GOREN BRIDGE**

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
1985 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

**WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP BRIDGE?**

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH		SOUTH	
♠ J10	♠ 1098754	♠ A3873	♠ Void
♥ 97	♥ 432	♥ J	♥ KQ63
♦ Q4	♦ 982	♦ KQ987432	♦ J65
♣ A10	♣ A865	♣ A2	♣ K105

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	2 ♠	5 ♠	5 ♠
Pass	6 ♠	Pass	6 ♠
Pass	7 NT	Pass	Pass
Dble	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

Have you ever wondered how you would fare in a world bridge championship? If you have, you can take heart from today's hand, played in the qualifying rounds of the Venice Cup, emblematic of supremacy in women's bridge.

South's opening two club bids was artificial and forcing. West elected to rob the opponents of bidding space with a barrage bid of five clubs, with dramatic results. South

## East Bloc leaders to review policy after summit

MOSCOW (R) — Communist Party leaders from the Soviet Union and its six Warsaw Pact allies are expected to review their policies following the Reykjavik summit at a meeting in Moscow next week.

East European sources said Friday that party leaders from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and East Germany would meet in the Soviet capital on Monday and Tuesday at the invitation of Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev.

Some sources believed they might be joined by party bosses from Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia, their colleagues in the 10-nation Communist trading group Comecon.

According to the sources, its focus is almost certain to be Mr. Gorbachev's talks with President Ronald Reagan last month, when they came close to agreeing a sweeping disarmament package before stumbling over U.S. "Star Wars" plans for space-based defence.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze briefed Warsaw Pact colleagues in Bucharest immediately after Reykjavik and received their backing for Moscow's summit stance.

But Mr. Gorbachev has not yet discussed the Oct. 11-12 meeting with his allies at the highest level. Since Reykjavik, Soviet media have stepped up propaganda attacks on Washington and officials have made clear that Soviet proposals for eliminating all strategic nuclear missiles and medium-range arms from Europe are strictly pegged to U.S. agreement to limit Star Wars research to the laboratory.

Washington refuses to be so bound. Mr. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who talked in Vienna this week at the first top-level U.S.-Soviet meeting since the summit, said they made no progress on arms control.

Diplomats believe that, despite mutual promises to build on the understandings reached in Reykjavik, superpower relations are heading for a new period of tension.

At the annual Revolution Day parade in Red Square Friday, Gen. Pyotr Lushev, the chief military representative there, accused Washington of blocking arms control progress and vowed that Moscow would never let the West achieve military superiority.

## 6 runaway locomotives kill seven in Bangkok

BANGKOK (R) — A string of six runaway locomotives hurtled down a line into Bangkok's Central Railway Station Saturday and first reports said at least seven people were killed.

Hiran Radeesi, governor of the State Railways of Thailand (SRT), told reporters that station officials had managed to clear most people from the cavernous Hua Lampong Terminal after being alerted that the locomotives were heading there.

Police and disaster relief workers rushed to the station and were searching for victims possibly hidden in the tangled wreckage of vendors' kiosks, iron tracks and train parts.

Some of those killed were mutilated beyond recognition. It was not immediately known how many people were injured.

Hiran said no driver was on the locomotives.

Railway workers said the locomotives were being repaired at a depot several kilometres down the line. They said only one of the six had its motor running.

The locomotives tore through the waiting hall. One ended up on its side about 100 metres from the end of the tracks and nearly blocking the station entrance.

Some passenger carriages at the station were knocked off their tracks and badly damaged.

Hiran said repairs were working on the locomotives when they "slipped" out of the depot but jumped off before they reached Hua Lampong Station.

Rescue crews raced to the station after the crash and used acetylene torches to cut their way through the tangled metal to bring out the victims.

They recovered only the torso of one victim, leaving the rest under a locomotive until the wreck could be moved, and lined up several corpses on the waiting hall floor until ambulances could take them away.

One child was cut in half in the crash, police said.

The waiting hall at Hua Lampong Station is normally packed with passengers and passersby as well as magazine and food kiosks and pushcarts selling noodles and cold drinks.

The long signboard announcing arrivals and departures on a gate above the entrance to the platform was torn in two, with one half dragged almost to the station entrance by the lead locomotive and the other teetering near the ticket windows.

Railway officials said the crash would not disrupt national passenger or freight train schedules.

"However, there may be some inconvenience to passengers at Hua Lampong Station," state radio said.

A police doctor told reporters he knew of at least four people taken to hospital. One, a woman, had to have both legs amputated.

A distraught woman vendor said a locomotive crushed her husband as he was eating a meal.

The vendor, who was tending a push cart, and her five children were in the area but escaped injury. "I thought it was a bomb that went off," she sobbed amidst ruin left by the crash.

A motorcyclist and a taxi driver said the runaway engines sped through railroad crossings without any warning signals and clipped their vehicles.

## Japanese gangster held for Thai airliner blast

OSAKA, Japan (R) — A Japanese gangster was arrested Saturday after telling police that a hand grenade he had smuggled out of Manila went off accidentally aboard a Thai airliner last month.

Police identified the man as Seiki Nakagawa, 43, a member of the Suzukihide Organisation affiliated with Yamaguchi-Gumi, Japan's largest organised crime syndicate.

Police placed him under arrest on charges of endangering an aircraft after he was escorted out of the Osaka Police Hospital where he had been under treatment for injuries he suffered in the Oct. 26 blast.

More than 60 of the 246 people aboard the flight from Bangkok and Manila to Osaka were injured as the A-300 Airbus plummeted, forcing an emergency landing at Osaka Airport.

A spokesman for Osaka Police Headquarters at a news conference Saturday quoted Nakagawa as having confessed that he went to the Philippines to acquire weapons but the trip was not successful.

But he did receive a hand grenade wrapped with adhesive tape from an unidentified Filipino contact just before boarding the Thai airliner at Manila Airport and put it in his pocket.

Nakagawa feared he might be caught when the plane landed at Osaka because the grenade looked so bulky in his pocket, so went to a toilet in the rear of the aircraft to re-roll the tape on the grenade, the spokesman said.

The pin came out accidentally as he untrolled the tape. He tried to reinsert it but was unable to do so because turbulence was rocking the plane.

## Sandinistas to mark party anniversary

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders were expected to commemorate their Sandinista Party's 25th anniversary with a show of military strength which diplomats said could be the biggest ever seen in Central America.

Government officials said up to 40,000 regulars and reservists were expected to take part in the parade, which was designed to show Sandinista preparedness to take on even U.S. troops if necessary to defend the seven-year-old revolution.

Nicaragua has been the target of Washington's hostility because of its links with Cuba and the Soviet Union and government officials have said they believe U.S. military intervention is possible.

"We are preparing ourselves for the worst," Army Intelligence Chief Capt. Ricardo Wheelock told reporters on the eve of the celebrations. He said the U.S.-backed rebels were losing ground, increasing the threat of direct U.S. action.

The Nicaraguan government says it believes it has the military capacity to repel a U.S. invasion.

Western diplomats doubt this but concede that U.S. forces would have a more difficult task in Nicaragua than they had in invading Grenada in 1983.

The Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) overthrew U.S.-backed dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

Since then the United States has been increasing its military and economic pressure on Nicaragua, accusing the FSLN of exporting revolution throughout the region, which Nicaragua has strongly denied.

The U.S. Congress has approved \$100 million in aid — mainly military — for the rebels known as contras who have been fighting the Sandinista government for five years.

Saturday is the 10th anniversary of the death of one of the three founding members of the FSLN, Carlos Fonseca. Revered as Nicaragua's greatest guerrilla hero, he was killed in an ambush by Somoza's National Guard.

Fonseca founded the movement in Honduras in 1961 with Silvio Mayorga and Tomas Borge, the only survivor of the three and now interior minister. All were active in left-wing student movements in the 1950s.

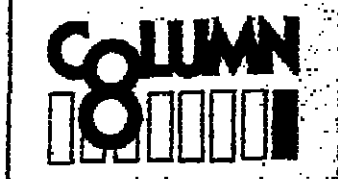
Nicaragua's army, estimated at about 60,000 regulars plus 100,000 reservists, is one of the largest in Central America.

The Sandinistas deny their military build-up is aggressive, saying it has been forced on them by rebel attacks and the threat of U.S. intervention.

Security was strict as government and party delegations from throughout the world arrived at Managua's Sandino Airport.

On the eve of the ceremony, officials said only one foreign head of state, Carlos Sankara of Burkina Faso, had confirmed he would attend.

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## Israeli basketball star charged with drug smuggling

NEW YORK (R) — An American-born basketball player who rose to sporting fame in Israel has pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiring to smuggle heroin into the United States. Aulic Perry, 36 and 6ft 10ins (208 cm), became an Israeli citizen while starring with the MacCabe Tel Aviv basketball team. He was brought back to New York after fighting extradition for nine months. Perry's cousin Kenneth Johnson was arrested in September 1985 when he and Perry arrived at Kennedy Airport and customs inspectors found 1.25 kilos of heroin hidden in a radio Johnson was carrying. Perry was searched and released. But Perry was later indicted on charges of conspiracy to import heroin into the United States and was arrested overseas last February.

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